The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1838. NO. 19.

AUGUSTA COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee of thirty-one to the Merchants' Convention, presented on Wednesday of the session of that body, by Gen. Robert Y. Hayne.

The committee of thirty-one, who were instructed "to consider and report on the measures proper to be adopted by this convention," beg leave respectfully to report—

That they have bestowed upon the subject referred to them the attention which its importance demands. Time does not permit, nor does the occasion perhaps require, an elaborate examination of the subject in all its bearings; and this is the less necessary, as the able documents recently published by the convention, have exhibited, in the clearest light, and demonstrated, in the most conclusive manner, every point which it could be important for us to establish. Indeed the whole question is embraced in the single proposition, that it is the interest and duty of the slave-holding states of this Union to improve their natural advantages, by securing to themselves that portion of the commerce of the country which rightfully belongs to them; a proposition which, if it be not self-evident, cannot derive much support from argument or illustration. We rest our whole case upon the fact, which is beyond all dispute, that the southern and south-western states furnish three-fourths of the entire domestic exports of the whole Union, while they import but little more than one-tenth of the productions received from abroad in exchange for these exports. It has been shown in the documents published by the convention, that when the imports published by the United States amounted to $190,000,000, those of all the Atlantic states south of the Potomac, and the states on the Gulf of Mexico, amounted to only $20,000,000; and while the domestic exports of the Union amounted to $107,000,000, the states of the south and south-west exported $78,000,000.

South Carolina and Georgia, while furnishing exports to the extent of $24,000,000, actually imported less than three millions and a half. The amounts have varied in different years, but this may be taken as an exemplification of the condition of southern trade.

The mere statement of these facts, must surely convince any unprejudiced mind, that this unnatural state of affairs could only have been brought about by the most powerful and extraordinary causes, and that from the very nature of things, the effect must have been highly injurious to the southern states. Without attempting to trace all the causes which have had an agency in producing this result, we will merely advert to one of the most obvious, and which is perhaps sufficient of itself to account for it; we allude to the *unequal action of the Federal Government*, especially in the mode of *levying and disbursing the public revenues*. If instead of throwing nearly the whole of the public burdens, in the shape of duties, upon those foreign goods which are received almost exclusively in exchange for the great staples of the south, the revenue had been levied in a direct tax, (however largely exceeding the wants of the government) the burden would have fallen at least equally upon the different portions of the Union. But by the system which was adopted, while the labour and capital of the south was borne down by a weight of taxation, which, in many instances, amounted to one-half of the whole cost of the articles received in exchange for their productions, the labour and capital of other portions of the Union were substantially exempt from taxation, and even stimulated by enormous bounties. Nor did the evil stop here. Under the pretext of encouraging domestic industry, duties on foreign goods were imposed to an amount greatly exceeding the wants of the government. The amounts thus brought into the treasury were accumulated in the northern cities, and especially in New York, whence they were drawn only to be distributed among the military and naval establishments at the north; the surplus being finally divided among pensioners and internal improvements in the same quarter, and in the west. Hundreds of millions of dollars were thus drawn from the south, and expended north of the Potomac; and our wealth was conveyed from us by a steady stream, constantly flowing northward, in a current as undeviating and irresistible as the Gulf Stream itself, which "knows no reflux." With this system other influences were combined, all having the same object in view, and tending to produce the same general results. On these, time does not permit us to dwell. It is sufficient for us merely to mention the long credits, the auction system, the centralization of the exchanges, and the concentration of the whole patronage, power and influence of the government in favour of the north, and especially of the city of New York—causes of themselves abundantly sufficient to secure them those advantages against which we so long struggled in vain. The calamities under which the south laboured, under the operation of this system, belong to that class which one of the ablest writers on political economy has declared to be worse than "barrenness of the soil and the inclemency of the heavens"—for if our fields were fertile and the heavens propitious, the harvest was for those "who had reaped where they had not sown." Under these circumstances, so far from its being a matter of surprise, it was the result almost of an invincible necessity, that the commerce of the south and south-west should be thrown into the hands of the northern merchants, that the exchanges should be centralized at New York, and that we should be rendered *tributary to our northern brethren*. To show that we have not mistaken the character or natural effect of the causes which we have mentioned, we will advert to one among many facts, illustrative of the truth of our position. Before the introduction of the protecting duties, a large and profitable trade *was actually carried on* between the cities of the south and the ports of Europe, by southern merchants and in southern ships. For several years prior to 1807, for instance, our imports into the city of Charleston amounted to several millions of dollars annually. From this period, under the operation of the restrictive system, they gradually dwindled down to less than half a million. From the period, however, when the American system received a fatal blow, and the government commenced retracing its steps, back to the free trade system, our imports began to increase, and have been steadily increasing ever since, thus showing conclusively the true sources of southern depression on the one hand, and southern prosperity on the other. *Freedom* is the very element of the south, in which "she lives, and moves, and has her being." Freedom in "all the pursuits of industry" is essential to our well being. We look back to the fact with surprise, that a people possessed of such vast advantages should have so long and so patiently submitted to a state almost of "colonial vassalage," and we hesitate not to say that the page in our history which shall record the rise and progress of the American system, (so called) will be regarded hereafter as disreputable to the intelligence of the age, and the public spirit and virtue of the American people. But, happily for our prosperity, and we will add, for the peace and harmony of the Union, this system has been broken down, we trust and believe for ever; and we are coming back, by slow but sure steps, to the great principles of *free trade and unrestrained industry*. To avail ourselves, however, of all the advantages of this great and salutary change in our system, it is indispensably necessary that we should free ourselves from the trammels of long established habits, opinions and prejudices. It is one of the greatest evils of misgovernment, that its effects continue long after the evil itself has been corrected, and in all commercial operations, the influence of established usages is extremely difficult to overcome. To divert capital from its accustomed channels, to introduce new associations and habits of business among commercial men, is one of the most difficult tasks which any people can impose upon themselves; and if it were not for the high spirit and intelligence of our people, we might distrust our success.

When we survey the actual condition of the southern and south-western states, however, who can fail to perceive that we possess *immense advantages* in this contest, which, properly improved, must, in the end, crown our efforts with triumphant success. It is true, we have but few ships, but we have ship timber in abundance, of the choicest description; and surely no southern man can be insensible of the vital importance of securing a mercantile marine, which in the future changes and chances to which our country must sooner or later be exposed, may be essential not only to our prosperity, but to our very existence as a free people. We want also, it is said, commercial capital and credit, and cannot, it is supposed, furnish such an extensive market for foreign goods as will enable us to enter into successful competition with the cities of the north. Now we base all our calculations, and rest all our hopes, upon the fact that it is the natural course of trade, to exchange *directly*, the productions of one country for the productions of another; and that all indirect and circuitous modes of intercourse, must be attended by increased expense, and be therefore less advantageous to all parties than the direct trade. Trade, like water, always seeks its level, and unless when opposed by natural or artificial barriers, will run its course in the shortest and most direct line. It must be admitted, therefore, that but for opposing obstacles, which have been interposed, and which have forced the commerce of the south *out of its natural channels*, our cotton, rice and tobacco would have found their markets in Europe, by the shortest and most direct route from southern seaports and in southern ships; and it is equally obvious that the foreign goods received in exchange for these productions would have been returned to us through the same channels. Now, can any plausible reason be assigned why, under *a system of free trade*, the exports of South Carolina and Georgia—amounting, as it has been shown, to $24,000,000 annually—should not be sent directly to Europe from Charleston and Savannah? and why the foreign goods *for which they are exchanged*, should not be imported directly in return? Our harbours are safe and commodious, the voyage is shorter and safer, and the freight less. But what is of infinitely more importance, we actually *produce the very articles* which are to be exported, and require *for our own consumption* the very goods to be received in exchange for these exports. Now, can any thing be conceived more unnatural, more out of the usual and proper course of business, than that our cotton, which is to be exchanged for the manufactures of England, should be first shipped to New York—there sold to the New York merchant—by him transhipped and sent to England—there again sold and converted into British goods—which goods are to be first imported into New York, and from thence forwarded into Charleston—there to be sold to the Carolina merchant, and paid for in bills at six per cent. Count the number of agencies employed in this transaction; sum up the freight, insurance, commissions, profits, and other charges; consider the loss of time and the risks incident to such a course; and can any reasonable man entertain a doubt that if *such a trade* can be carried on at all, a *direct import and export trade* (if there be no obstacle interposed) must be infinitely more profitable? Under similar circumstances, the capital required to carry on the indirect trade must be much greater than that which must be needed in the direct trade. Indeed, under a system of mutual exchanges of our productions for those of Europe, the capital required, under a well ordered system of commercial arrangement, would be comparatively small. Credit might, to a great extent, supply the place of capital, and such a trade might be conducted on principles which could ensure to the planter the largest profits on his crops, and his supplies at the lowest rates; while the merchant, the ship owner, and every other class in the community, would participate largely in the advantages of such a trade.

But let this direct intercourse be once established, and capital would *soon flow in from all quarters*, to supply any deficiency that might be found to exist. The great law of demand and supply, would not leave us long without a money capital, fully adequate to all the operations of trade. So with regard to the market for foreign goods, which under this system would be received at our southern seaports. Obtaining them, as we should be able to do, at less cost than they could possibly by procured through New York, we would unquestionably be able to dispose of them on advantageous terms at least to the extent of *our own demand* for those goods; and this alone would increase our direct importations to five or six times their present amount. If only the consumption of the south was supplied through her own ports, this of itself would create a revolution in our trade, which would change the entire face of the country, and pour a flood of wealth and prosperity through every part of our land. But it is one of the most important and interesting features of our system, that it is inseparably connected with the extension of our intercourse with the interior of our country, by means of rail-roads, canals and turnpikes. A connection between the south and the west, by the various schemes now in progress in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, will furnish an outlet for all the goods that can be received from abroad in exchange for our productions. And when the great west shall find a market and receive her supplies through the seaports of the south, a demand will be furnished, the extent and value of which *cannot* be too largely estimated. Let these various schemes, therefore, for the extension of our interior connections, be prosecuted with a zeal and energy worthy of the object. Let no unworthy jealousies, no narrow, or merely sectional views, disturb that harmony of feeling and concert of action which are so essential to success.

There are some circumstances connected with the present condition of the country, which may serve to animate our zeal, encourage our efforts, and urge us to that PROMPT ACTION on which our success may depend.

OUR GREAT STAPLE has now become "THE COMMON CURRENCY OF THE WORLD." It is the great MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE, regulating and controlling, to a considerable extent, the commercial operations both of Europe and America. During the suspension of specie payments, it affords almost the only means of obtaining *those credits abroad*, on which northern commerce has heretofore mainly relied for its support. This great staple is OUR OWN.

The revolutions which have recently taken place in the commercial world—the failures and destruction of credit in New York, and the stoppage of the American Houses in Great Britain, has brought about a crisis peculiarly favorable to our views. Here is our cotton lying at our very doors—the produce of our own fields, and furnishing at this time the only medium of exchange for the manufactures of Europe. Why should our own merchants not *use it* for this purpose? The door is now open to us, and we have but to enter and take possession of that which belongs to us. If we improve the opportunity, the victory will be ours. The "tide of our affairs," is at the flood. Let us launch upon it bravely, and it will assuredly "lead on to fortune." But should this glorious opportunity be *lost*—our gallant bark, instead of riding the waves in triumph, may be driven among the breakers or dashed upon the rocks, or at best be again involved in those "eddies and shallows" from which we may never more be able to escape. Even the "Pilot who weathers the storm," may be compelled to "give up the ship," when deserted by the crew and left in a condition so utterly hopeless.

The *measures* which are deemed by the committee proper to be adopted, in order to carry these views into effect, are embodied in distinct propositions, which are herewith submitted to the Convention. They embrace a strong and emphatic declaration of the feelings and opinions of the Convention, on the importance of a direct import and export trade, and the duty of adopting all proper means for the purpose of establishing and promoting it. They recommend, in the next place, strong, earnest, and reiterated appeals to the understanding and feelings of all the people interested, with a view to enlist their sympathies—excite their patriotism, and to call into action *an enlightened public opinion* in furtherance of our views. An adjourned meeting of the Convention, to be held on the 3d Monday in October next—an *address* to the people of the slave-holding states, and the adoption of other suitable measures to secure a full representation, at that Convention, from *all the states interested*, are among the measures recommended. In looking to the essential objects of providing *capital* and *credit*, as well as *markets* for our imports, and thus laying a sure foundation for the ultimate success of our schemes, a series of important practical measures have been recommended, which if carried into full effect, will, it is confidently believed, go very far to put our merchants on a footing with those of the North. An earnest call is made upon the *banks* to which they can hardly fail to respond; to provide the required capital and credit, by arrangements perfectly safe as to themselves, and at the same time well calculated to furnish all the facilities, which the direct trade will require. A plan for *equalizing our domestic exchanges*, and keeping up the credit of our banks during the suspension of specie payments, has also been devised, which it is most earnestly desired may be carried into effect by them. It is not to be concealed, that without the aid and support of the banks, the difficulties in our way will be greatly multiplied. It will depend upon them, in a great measure, to determine the fate of our great enterprise. In order to divert capital and credit from other pursuits into the channels of commerce, an appeal is also made to planters, capitalists, and others, to avail themselves of the provisions of the acts of the Legislatures of the several states, passed during the last winter, authorizing *limited partnerships*; and it is recommended that the youth of our country should be directed to commercial pursuits, and prepared by a suitable education to fill the responsible station, and elevate the high character of the Southern merchant. These, and other suggestions embraced in the resolutions, constitute the measures recommended to the Convention for their adoption. It will be seen, that they embrace a series of measures of a practical character, all believed to be well calculated to promote the objects for which they are designed. It is true, that we can do no more than to urge the adoption of these measures on the part of banks and others interested. But when it is recollected that this Convention is composed of near two hundred delegates, representing five states, and one territory, and when we consider the weight of character, influence, and acknowledged talents of those who compose it, and when above all we remember that they are engaged in a matter of *deep public concern, involving the welfare, prosperity, and honor of the states*, it can hardly be believed that their deliberate opinions and earnest recommendations can be without effect. Our chief dependance after all, however, must be upon *public opinion*; but we have too much confidence in the truth and justice of our cause to entertain a doubt of our success, if every member of this assembly will regard it as his *own personal concern*, as well as sacred duty, which he owes to himself, his posterity, and his country, to use his utmost efforts to advance the great work. Judging from the past, we have no cause to distrust the future. Six months ago the first meeting of the Convention took place at Augusta. It was composed of 80 members representing two states and one territory. Now we have five states and one territory represented by 180 members. The proceedings of that assembly have gone abroad, and wherever they have been received, have produced a powerful influence on public opinion, of which we have the most gratifying evidence in the legislation of several states on one of their recommendations, and the increased interest every where felt in the subject of their deliberations.

Thus encouraged, we should go on in that confidence, which a good cause should never fail to inspire. But to secure success, we must be prepared to make the necessary efforts. Of one thing we may be assured, that this great victory cannot be easily achieved. It is the order of a wise and beneficial providence that nothing truly great or good can be attained without pains and labour.

This is the price which must be paid to secure success; and if we are not prepared to make the necessary exertions, we must yield the prize. Nor can our mighty work be accomplished in *a day*. All essential changes in the condition of a country, must be worked out by slow degrees. We may be assured, that nothing short of a high resolve, which no opposition can move; a devoted zeal, proof against all discouragements, and an untiring perseverance, which shall rise superior to all difficulties, can enable us, to work out "political salvation." Let us not deceive ourselves then, with the vain belief, that our progress in this work will be every where cheered by the approving smiles of our country, and the cordial support of our fellow citizens. Conscious that we are actuated by the purest motives and that "all the ends we aim at, are our country's," we must nevertheless be prepared for all manner of opposition. The measures we propose come into conflict with too many deeply rooted prejudices, and too many adverse interests, to enable us to hope, that even our motives shall escape detraction and our purposes misrepresentation. We have those around us, whose prospects in life, in a great measure depend upon the defeat of our plans. A large portion of the Union, which always have exerted and still exerts, almost a controlling influence upon public opinion, at home and abroad, will be roused into action, to deprive us of public confidence, and to drive us from our course. We shall be ridiculed, as the supporters of wild and Utopian theories; as visionary enthusiasts, wasting their strength in the pursuit of impracticable schemes. We shall be charged with ungenerous prejudices, and unkind feelings, towards our northern brethren, (feelings which are strangers to our bosoms,) and that *stale* though *potent slander* will be revived, of HOSTILITY TO THE UNION. Now, if in the consciousness of rectitude, we are not fully prepared to encounter ALL THIS, and MORE, if we are not unalterably determined, to go on in our course, "through good report, and through evil report,"—if we are not firmly and unchangeably resolved, to trample down all opposition—it would be better that we should stop here, and attempt to advance no further. These difficulties are thus fairly stated, not for your discouragement, but that we may be fully prepared to meet them. If we are true to ourselves, we shall most assuredly triumph over all obstacles. The high character, intelligence, and influence, which composes this Convention, properly and zealously exerted, CAN NEVER BE PUT DOWN. It is certain as the rising of the morrow's sun, that we shall achieve the emancipation of the south and south-west, if we are only prepared to make the efforts necessary to the accomplishment of the good work. We shall live down the slanders of our enemies, and in rich fruits of a noble and peaceful victory, will find our best reward. The peculiar institutions of the south will be fortified and strengthened—the streams of a rich and varied commerce will fertilize our soil; while diversified pursuits will stimulate the industry, add to our wealth, enlarge the minds, and improve the character of our people. Civilization and refinement, the handmaids of virtue, will adorn our land; and the great truth will be seen, and felt, and acknowledged, that of all the social conditions of man, the most favorable to the development of the cardinal virtues of the heart, and the noblest faculties of the soul, to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity, is that of SLAVE-HOLDING COMMUNITIES UNDER FREE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—a truth hardly yet understood among ourselves, but which the future history of these states, is, we trust, destined to illustrate. Animated by these sentiments, and influenced by these views, and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, let the members of this Convention now *pledge themselves* to each other, and to their country, to go *forward*, firmly resolved, to leave nothing undone that may advance our great and patriotic objects. Let us be prepared to make every personal sacrifice, and to use all just and honorable means, for the accomplishment of our great work—unalterably determined to *persevere unto the end.*

THE CHOICE.

Extract from the speech of T. H. Culbreth, Esq. [illegible] versary of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

How shall we meet this contest? How shall we extinguish that incendiary torch, which has been applied to the fetters of slavery, and which, if not extinguished, will not cease its ravages, until its last flickering flame has lighted up the melancholy wreck of our common country? How shall we bid back to its corrupt source that tide which has been sweeping over us with such desolating progress, and which threatens to overwhelm us with ruin and destruction. Angry reviling, bitter contentions, fierce criminations and menacing recriminations will not answer the desired end. Neither will it do to repose in fancied security upon the sovereign rights of the individual states, fulminating our impotent denunciations against those who may dare to cross their threshhold. The angry and arrogant Canute, who commanded the tumultuous waves of the ocean to be still, and its angry tide to cease its flood, felt the sceptre which he waved in obedience to his command to have lost its kingly power, while the wiser ship boy, rocked in the cradle of the tempestuous deep, poured oil upon its troubled waters and smoothed its angry billows. Milder measures must be resorted to—where they act, we must counteract; where they mine, we must countermine; when they speak of the blessings of liberty and the wrongs of slavery and demand its abolition, we must hold up to the admiration of the world, the peaceful and happy colony which we have planted, and invigorate our efforts to extend its blessed influences. Sir, I look upon the plan which has been adopted by the state of Maryland, of colonizing her free people of color upon the coast of Africa, and encouraging by her legislation their emigration thither, not only as a duty which we owe to the unfortunate class of persons whose reformation is contemplated, but as an effective peace offering on this exciting subject. Every slave-holding state should imitate her commendable example. It reconciles all conflicting opinions. It blunts the edge of the appeals which are made to us by the abolitionists. It takes off the incendiary effect of their publications. When they declaim against the crying injustice of slavery and talk of the equal rights of all men to the fruits of their labour, and demand that we should liberate our slaves unconditionally and on the spot, we can point to the coast of Africa and exhibit a hardy, industrious and thrifty population, with growing intelligence, walking erect upon their native soil, redeemed from that thraldom of the mind and consciousness of inferiority more degrading and more intolerable than the thraldom of the body, governed by laws enacted by themselves and subject to tribunals of their own formation. Now look upon this picture and then at this! Which think you is most calculated to take captive public opinion and enlist public sympathy? Can there be a doubt of the answer? These fanatic abolionists come to us with abstract notions of the natural equality of all men and demand that we should liberate our slaves unconditionally and immediately. Sir, if they would come amongst us, if they would visit the slave-holding states, they would see at once the superiority of the colonization scheme to the dangerous doctrines which they inculcate, even on the score of benevolence. They would make them free, yet leave them more abject slaves than they are; they would make them happy yet leave them miserable. They would invest them with the privileges of freemen, yet leave them with the mark of Cain upon their brows. They come to us preaching peace on earth, and good will towards men, and yet would involve us in all the calamities of a servile strife. They come to the poor slave with the offer of mercy, and yet would envelope him with the fatal shirt of Nessus, covering but to destroy. Sir, I repeat, let them come among us, let them go to the habitations of the wealthy slave-holders and then to the miserable hovel of the free negro and draw a lesson from the contrasted pictures. In the one, around the expiring embers of a stolen fire, he finds a numerous progeny of naked and half-starved children, born in sin and nursed in corruption, with the evil example of vicious parents before them; in the other, he sees the slaves well fed, well clad, uncaring for the morrow; and more than all, contented with their condition. And this last picture is the well enough which they will not let alone. This is the condition that they would better by unloosing the slave from that care and protection which his master has ever extended over him, and turning him upon the community, without understanding the first obligations of a citizen, to do as his licentious ideas of his new born liberty may prompt him. This is the bright scene of contentment and happiness which they would mar and destroy, and in return for a mere abstraction would take off the fetters from the body of the slave to bind them upon his immortal mind.

Sir, I had not intended to have occupied your time thus long. One or two more words and then I shall have done. The plan which has been adopted by the State of Maryland of independent state action for the purpose of colonization has already began to develope its happy and glorious results. She has not only rid herself of a portion of that population, who, while they remained within her borders would have continued an incubus upon the community and a source of anxious apprehension, but she has elevated their moral and intellectual character and made them free indeed. The colony which she has planted is in a flourishing and prosperous condition and the colonists are contented and rejoiced at their emancipation. Let her go on in this good work; rather than abate let her increase her efforts, and when the colony which she has settled shall have become firmly and enduringly established, with self-sustaining resources sufficient for any conceivable progression in wealth and population, settled with a hardy, industrious and self-relying people, with a government of their own choice and laws of their own enactment, and a commerce adequate to all their wants, then she will have planted upon the distant coast of Africa a more enduring monument of glory than the world has ever seen, and the poor emancipated African, as he gathers his little flock around his happy and contented fireside and recounts to them the tale of his former degradation in which they would have been born had it not been for the benevolent efforts of this Society and others founded upon similar principles, will teach their infant lips to lisp a blessing upon Maryland, and even he himself in the overjoy of his heart, will thank his God for that temporary servitude which has worked for him such an exceeding and precious reward of liberty.

MISSIONARY CHRONOLOGY.

The following list, from the London Christian's Penny Magazine, includes only the British Societies:

America, it should be remembered, was first colonized by missionary efforts, commencing in 1620, from which several institutions arose; among which are to be reckoned "The Incorporate Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," formed in 1698, and a branch of this, denominated "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." These arose out of the *First Bible Society*, formed in 1670, at whose [illegible] Company for Propagating the Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America," in 1663, whose principal founders were the Rev. Richard Baxter, Henry Ashworth, Esq. and the Hon. Robert Boyle.

1709. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.
1732. The Moravian Missions commenced.
1736. Rev. John Wesley went a missionary to Georgia.
1737. Rev. G. Whitfield went to join Mr. Wesley.
1750. The Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor. This was a kind of Bible Society; and as its subscribers receive back their amount of subscription in the most valuable religious books, chosen by themselves, at a reduced price, with liberty to purchase any amount at the price, we recommend it to the consideration of all our readers.
1780. The Naval and Military Bible Society.
1784 and 1817. In the former year, Mr. Wesley, in Conference, determined on sending assistance to America, and various labours were undertaken in the West Indies, under the direction of Dr. Cooke; but in the latter year, the Methodist Missionary Society was formed.
1785. The Sunday School Society was formed.
1792. The Baptist Missionary Society.
1795. The London Missionary Society.
1796. The Scottish Missionary Society.
1796. The Village Itinerancy, or Evangelical Association for spreading the gospel in England.
1796. The London Itinerant Society.
1797. The Baptist Home Missionary Society.
1799. The Religious Tract Society.
1800. The Church Missionary Society.
1803. The Sunday School Union.
1804. The British and Foreign Bible Society.
1805. The British and Foreign School Society.
1806. The London Hibernian Society.
1808. The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.
1812. The Prayer-book and Homily Society.
1814. The Irish Evangelical Society.
1816. The Irish Society.
1818. The Port of London Society for Promoting Religion among the British and Foreign Seamen.
1819. The Home Missionary Society.
1822. The Irish Society of London.
1823. The Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society.
1825. The Christian Instruction Society.
1828. The British Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

The following sketch of Lord Melbourne, from no unfriendly hand, is given in a new publication, called the Monthly Chronicle, edited by Mr. E. L. Bulwer:—"Brought up from his youth in the intimacy and the principles of Charles Fox, giving promise of no ordinary ability in the commencement of his career—Lord Melbourne came into office late in life when compared with the majority of politicians equal to himself in talents and social position. To this he owed a certain freedom of thought and largeness of understanding rarely to be found among men whose early years have been passed amidst the minutiæ of official labor. To this too he owed that leisure which had gifted a reflective and inquiring mind with very various and even profound acquirements. A graceful and erudite scholar, with a natural tendency to mediate and reason on the materials which his industry had collected, of cool and wary judgment, and endowed with a keen insight into the motives and characters of men, he possessed many of the qualities which, if his ambition had been directed towards a less turbulent career, might have distinguished him as a philosopher and historian. But his disposition did not lead him to exaggerate the advantages of his own acquirements; nor indeed has his administration been marked, by that favor towards men

of letters which has usually characterized the government of statesmen attached to literary pursuits. Perhaps no minister was ever more free from all attachment to speculative theories and scholastic dogmas. Shaping his politics, not merely according to abstract principles, but with close reference to the interests, the habits, the power, and the intelligence of the peculiar people over whose affairs he was summoned to preside, he seemed the very minister adapted to a time when the safety of the state depended upon a cool and sagacious examination of the changes and humors of public opinion. Nor was this all: singularly free from that vanity which wounds the vanity of others, mingling in his manner a frank good humor with a natural and apt assumption of seriousness and dignity, he was just the person to modify opposing views, and reconcile jarring pretensions, without touching upon any of those sensitive chords, the vibration of which alarms the pride of men, and awakens their resistance. Beloved in private life for his manly candor and unaffected good nature, respected for his talents and unblemished honor, he carried into the House of Lord's a prepossession in favor of his eloquence, which was usually successful from its simplicity, its pointed and unexpected turns of phrase, and the ample, various and well digested knowledge which it naturally displayed.

THE CAUCASIANS.

The Courier Francais gives the following account of the different tribes of the Caucasus with whom Russia is making war; which it has received from an officer who has lived several years among them:—"The mountaineers carry on the warfare like nations of old, and the Arabs of modern times, not with any political views or for conquest, but merely for plunder. While the Russians are making every exertion to bring the contest to a conclusion, the Circassians do all in their power to prolong the struggle, for the day on which their assailants should retire would be a day of mourning to them, as they would then have none but a few poor tribes to harass. They have no military system or discipline, nor any of the means for keeping up a regular campaign. They make their attacks by surprise, in bodies of 400 or 500 horsemen well mounted and armed, followed by as many loose horses carrying sacks for receiving their booty. They break into the Russian line, and easily penetrate their squares of infantry; but, as soon as they find the numbers opposed to them too strong, they disperse and fly to their inaccessible mountains. They give no quarter to the Russians, but cut off the heads of all they can bring down: the Poles, however, are made prisoners and carried into slavery. At the end of a successful expedition, they load their loose horses, which are as docile and sagacious as dogs, and, at the command of their masters, scatter themselves, make their way through the thick brushwood, and gain their fastnesses; while the Circassians retreat in good order, making a stand whenever necessary to prevent the advance of their enemies. To meet these wild warriors, the Russian Generals have called to the army the Mahometan Cossacks, who fight with equal intrepidity and ferocity; but the Circassians have contrived to seduce great numbers of them, by promising them their freedom and a share in the plunder. Two whole regiments were thus gained over by them. Thus, for ten years, the war in the Caucasus has employed the best Generals of Russia, decimated her regiments, and exhausted her finances; while a small annual supply of powder and ball is sufficient to enable the undisciplined hordes of the Caucasus to keep their invaders at bay."

From the Doylestown Democrat.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Bucks county Colonization Society was held in Doylestown, on Thursday evening the 26th of April. Owing to the inclemency of the weather many citizens were prevented from attending. James Worth, Esq., President of the Society was absent from [illegible] President pro. tem.

The object of the meeting was fully stated and most ably set forth by Mr. Elliott Cresson, well known for the great interest and zeal he has on all occasions manifested in the cause—after which the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cresson and Judge Fox.

Resolved, That we regard the noble enterprise of African Colonization, not only as full of promise to Africa, and her offspring, but as emphatically the grand conservative principle of the American Union, and therefore recommend it to the cordial support and co-operation of our fellow citizens.

On motion of Dr. Matthews and Mr. Mills.

Resolved, That it is highly desirable, that local societies, auxiliary to this, should, as far as practicable, be organized in each congregation and township in this county, and that all the branches be invited to send delegates to the general meeting to be held in Doylestown on Wednesday evening of September Court.

On motion of Mr. William Carr, Esq., and Mr. John J. Grier.

Resolved, That each congregation in Bucks county, be respectfully solicited to take up collections in behalf of the benignant objects of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society as early as convenient.

On motion of Stokes L. Roberts, Esq., and Capt. Evan Groom.

Resolved, That the Colonization Herald and Freeman's Plea, for Africa be recommended to the general patronage of the citizens of Bucks county, as eminently calculated to increase the amount of information and interest in relation to the principles and results of Colonization in Africa.

On motion of Mr. Cresson, and Judge Fox.

Resolved, That the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham be respectfully requested to deliver an address on Wednesday evening of September Court, setting forth the object of the American Colonization Society, and the plan and principles of our philanthropic enterprise.

On motion of Mr. Cresson and C. E. Wright, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be presented to John Titus, of Buckingham, for his valuable and gratuitous services in disseminating the doctrines of colonization in this county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and inserted in the county and city papers, and such others as feel an interest in the humane cause of colonization.

W. T. Rogers, *Chairman.*

From the Liberia Herald.

Nothing can be more erroneous than many of the opinions entertained by foreigners with regard to the African character. Many are in the habit of contemplating them as destitute of moral and social sensibility; as possessing little more than the clannish feeling, that impels brutes of the same family to herd together; and, as having in common with mankind, only the odious and ferocious passions, which, however, they are allowed to possess in the highest degree of energy, and which are said to start into desolating activity, at the smallest provocation, or the very first call of the animal propensities. Indeed, they are too often regarded as an order of beings destitute of all the tender sentiments. To palliate the most detestable of all trades, it has been industriously circulated, that the African can witness, without emotion, the sundering of all the ties that bind him to his wife and children. That to gratify a brutal or licentious appetite, he will, without the least compunction, consign to hopeless bondage, the wife of his bosom and the child of his body. If this was represented as an event of rare occurrence taking place in extreme cases, only, we should be inclined to pass silently by it, or shield them behind the example of other lands, and those too, boasting a high degree of moral and social sensibility. But with regard to the Africans, we are bold to affirm, that fifteen years acquaintance with them, has not revealed a single instance that will justify the accusation. We are not acquainted with a single case in which they have been known, voluntarily to sell their relations. Those instances which are trumpeted to the world as evidence of the want of natural feeling, if examined and understood, will be found to come far short of justifying the accusation. We know of nothing in their *unsophisticated* character, from which such a conclusion, even as a matter of speculation can be fairly drawn. But the charge is in the face of facts, the most honorable to the African. Travellers into the interior of this continent, bear most honorable testimony to the strength of attachment of members of a family to each other. Lander mentions the most touching instances, in which mothers were seen burdening themselves in their peregrinations, with the additional load of rude images of their departed children, regarding them with the utmost tenderness, caressing and offering them food and drink, and lamenting that they did not partake. This charge will not rest for a moment on the mind of those who have had an opportunity of learning a just conception of the African character. The love of liberty never burned more ardently in the breasts of any people on earth, than in the breasts of the African freeman. He looks down with ineffable contempt upon the slave, and recoils with horror from the idea of ever being placed in his condition. If it were desirable to beget in the mind of an African freeman, an incurable aversion, and convert him into an irreconcilable enemy, the most ready way to do it, would be, by calling him a slave. There are beads and cloths of a certain color and texture, which they have appropriated to the exclusive use of slaves, which to offer to a freeman is regarded a personal indignity. Cases have frequently occurred in the colony, in which native children, who had been placed by their parents, in the families of Americans to *learn English*, have been suddenly taken away merely because their guardians in an angry mood, had called them slaves. In our relations with the natives around us we have frequent exemplifications of this principle. When one engages in the employment of an American, it is generally for a specific term; frequently before the time expires, he demands payment for services rendered; with, "I go my country." In vain you remonstrate and tell him "time no done," he will insist on payment, and sums up the argument, with "pose you want to eat him, eat him;" "I be no slave;" "I go my country;" and starts off with all the stern dignity of Zeno himself, despising you for being so base as to suppose him capable of compromising his liberty for a few bars. It is then unreasonable to suppose that a people whose ruling passion is liberty, in whom it is a fixed and governing principle, will voluntarily enslave those in whom they feel any interest. Indeed the Africans place the dignity of man in the ability of controlling, and directing his own actions, without being accountable to any superior, so long as his actions are not in the most obvious and manifest degree prejudicial to the general interest, and so soon as he loses this power, he ceases in their opinion to be entitled to the sympathies of humanity.

It will be readily admitted, that the manners of the natives on the sea coast, have been greatly vitiated and corrupted, by their intercourse with foreigners. Unfortunately the majority of persons visiting this coast, for the purpose of trade, have been prepared to sacrifice every feeling to the acquisition of their object. By them, Africa has been regarded as beyond the pale of the moral world; or a theatre, in which there exists neither law nor reason against the unbridled excesses of the most brutal passions. Under the influence of the desire that brought them to the coast; every species of fraud and force has been resorted to, to obtain the products of Africa. The result has been the formation of a taste on the part of the Africans, for the articles of foreign countries. This desire, proper to be awakened and fostered, when co-existent with moral feeling, sufficient to restrain it in due bounds, has become the source of incalculable evils. And how can it be otherwise, when there is no antagonist principle? [illegible] other feelings bow to its supremacy, no danger will be considered too great, no interest too dear to be hazarded for its gratification. And though it may never become so potent as to tear the last fibre of affection, from the heart of a parent for his child, yet it may so benumb his sensibilities as to permit him, with a view to gratify it, to become the voluntary agent in placing his child in circumstances of peril, from which, afterwards he may find it impossible to relieve him. This is precisely the case with the Africans along the coast. To obtain the articles of foreigners, they will sometimes pledge their children, a sufficient time in their judgment being allowed for their redemption. Of course, in many instances the children thus pledged are forfeited, through the concerted plans, not unfrequently, of those to whom they were pledged. But nothing would induce an African thus to endanger the liberty of his child, if the thought for a moment flashed across his breast, that he would be unable to redeem him. These pledges, however, are the evidence adduced of the want of humanity in the African bosom. Should it be even admitted, that there is some truth in the charge with regard to the natives on the coast, yet it will at once appear how poorly it serves the purpose for which it is exhibited, when it is recollected how small a ratio the inhabitants of the coast bear to the numerous millions of the whole peninsula. To sum up the matter, the charge comes with a peculiarly ill grace from those who are the cause of the commission of the crime.

We notice with pleasure the preparations for a school in Africa, on the manual labor system, on an enlarged plan. This system, combining literary with mechanical instruction, is of all others, the best adapted to Africa. A system of education, to be effective, must keep constantly in view the deep-seated habits and customs of the natives, and must be so devised as to combat them. Unfortunately for Africa, any and every kind of labor is regarded as a mark of meanness and poverty, which no man will submit to bear. The only business in which the dignity of a man will suffer him to engage is traffic. And hence habits of inactivity and indolence have been induced, which strengthened by the custom and growth of ages, require the most energetic training to be corrected. Where this school is to be located, we have not learned; we heard Bassa Cove mentioned, then Factory Island, and finally Edina.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE WAY DOWNWARD.

It is some months now since we adverted to the progress of the Liberator. The position that it occupies and the relations of the Editor are such as render its course a matter of some interest and importance. The following facts will suffice to show, in some measure, where it is, and whither it is tending:—

1. The Editor of the Liberator speaks of the first number of the "Boston Quarterly Review" as follows:—

"We welcome the appearance of this new Quarterly, as an indication of the upward tendencies of the popular mind to universal freedom and equality, and as an auxiliary in the cause of intellectual, social and moral regeneration—at once brave, magnanimous, catholic in its spirit, full of rugged sound sense and hearty vitality. In bestowing this praise, we refer to its object and scope, prospectively, as well as to the articles which occupy its first number, which are all worthy of a critical perusal, and written in lively, intelligible language. This Quarterly fills an important hiatus in American literature." "We commend the work to the patronage of the friends of progress and mankind."

2. One of our exchange papers furnishes the following notice in relation to this same first number of the Review:—

We find this statement in an article entitled "Christ before Abraham." "Christianity, according to its usual interpretation, that is, as a set of moral and theological doctrines, is not an original revelation with Jesus; and when its interpreted as it should be, is not the *revelation of any specific doctrines or dogmas at all.*"

Concerning Christ, the editor holds that "the Jewish Messiah, in strictness was not a person, but an impersonation of an idea, principle or power." "The real Messiah of the prophets, was the spirit, power or agency by which the new order of things in which they believed, was to be introduced and established." "The term Christ applies to Jesus only as the term eloquent does to a great orator. Jesus in strictness was not the Messiah the Christ; but he possessed the Christ; he was the individual who possessed, and in the most eminent degree of any of the sons of men, which brings in the new age and effects the regeneration which the prophets foresaw and foretold. This is why he is called Christ. The Christ was in him without measure."

3. The Liberator of March 23, contains a long letter to the editor, of which he says that "it utters momentous truths in solemn and thrilling language, and is a testimony for God and his righteousness which cannot be overthrown;" and which he (the editor) has thought of sufficient importance to have published in a pamphlet with a preface of his own. The writer of the letter approves what Mr. Garrison has written against human government, the Christian Sabbath, &c., and his course in refusing to join any denomination of Christians. The following are extracts:

"Abolition is destined to dash in pieces, as a potter's vessel, every sect in Christendom. But it will not do it by its own wisdom or might; but as the battle-axe of Almighty God, it will be as vehemently and effectually used in his hands, as was the instrument of death in the hands of Samuel, when he hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal. It has already severed the Presbyterian sect in twain: it has commenced the work of division and dissolution in the Methodist Episcopal sect. Like a ponderous giant, it will ultimately tread upon the necks of all, crushing them beneath its massive feet. The direct and fiercest conflict has not yet commenced; but it will come—and tremendous will that conflict be. Abolition will yet reach that point where the question will arise, (and appropriately too,) whether it shall advance, or yield the ground to an irreconcilable rival?—for one of them must finally perish by the hand of the other. And when that question comes, the open declaration of exterminating war will be made. You must expect to pass through severer trials than you have ever yet known. You must expect to be blackballed from head to foot, and made to run the gauntlet (Indian fashion) in the worst way. You will have to do with an enemy which has perpetrated more crimes, inflicted more cruelties, sacrificed more victims, shed more blood, trampled upon more rights, secular and sacred, than any other hoary giant foe of God and man. The Lord has put you, my brother, in the front rank of his advanced guard, and, fighting under his banner, you can never fall—you cannot fail to triumph.

"I have observed, of late, that you have become satisfied that moral influence will never abolish slavery in this country. Of this, I have long been certain. Reference has often been made to the West Indies, and assurance of the success of anti-slavery measures, in this country, has been gathered from their success in Great Britain and the colonies. There would be ground for this, if our religious and political attitude resembled that of the mother country."

"If the people of Great Britain had been compelled to wait until by moral influence they had convinced the slaveholders and their time-serving clergy of their criminality, and thus led them to consent to the abolition of slavery, how long a period, do you suppose, would have elapsed, before their desire would have been gratified?

"Now, look at your own country. We are able to exert no other than a moral influence on the slaveholder. We can effect nothing, unless we can bring him to see his sin, and voluntarily to renounce it. But, [illegible] far as mere moral suasion is concerned."

And then the writer goes on to say that the slaveholder at the south "has thrown around him a rampart of spongy priests," and that "every sect, with the exception of the Quakers, (and they dare not bark) which inhabits his territory—their Judas-like priesthood, who teach for hire and divine for money—the great body of the equally corrupt clergy, and corpulent, gouty sects, of the north," &c. &c. "all combine to justify, to protect, and to defend him."

Our readers will make their own comments.

TEMPERANCE.

REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Temperance Society, February 27, 1838.

This society was organized in 1833. The gentlemen who formed it, being friends or members of the local societies in their own states, united to raise a standard here in this capitol, which might be seen from every part of the Union. The number of names now attached to the constitution of the society, consisting of members of Congress, with the addition of some of the officers of the two houses and of the government, is about one hundred. The sole and great design of the early and present members of the association was and is, to unite their efforts to promote the good cause of temperance by moral influences alone.

Appreciating the power of example in all cases, and more especially when set by men occupying high official stations, assigned them by public confidence, they felt impelled by every consideration of duty to exert their personal influence, together with that additional influence which is inseparable from official character, in promoting the prosperity and welfare of those who had conferred upon them that official character. They saw with deep concern with what destructive fury the tornado of intemperance had swept over the land. They had seen their fellow countrymen of all classes, from the honest and hardy labourer to the accomplished and erudite scholar, and the gifted and honored statesman, fall victims to its power. Private and public morals were poisoned and prostrated by its influence. Individual and public prosperity was withered and blasted under its resistless control. They saw, in a land abounding with all the elements of personal thrift and national advancement, the existence of a *cause*, pervading all classes of its citizens, and extending throughout its length and breadth, which, if not arrested and mastered, would bring down upon that whole country ruin and disgrace.

To check the mighty evil, they resolved to associate and act. As has already been said, the means to be used were to be moral means alone. For the attainment of so desirable an object, all party and political considerations were, by common consent, to be left at the entrance into this voluntary and philanthropic association. Men of all parties in politics, of all sects in religion, men coming from all parts of the Union, laid by their politics, subdued their sectarian predilections, and forgot their local partialities, and united on one common ground, to sustain a cause which they held identical with humanity, benevolence, and patriotism. Temperance is the great moral common on which all men may meet, unite and labour. The results and benefits of their labour is as common as the ground on which they meet, and as broad and extensive as the regions from which they come. That this society has faithfully carried out the principle of non-interference with politics or sectarianism, is shown by the fact, that whilst from its origin it has embraced men of all parties in politics and various opinions in religion, yet the harmony of the society has not been interrupted a moment by even suspicion that this fundamental principle has been on any occasion departed from. The members of the society flatter themselves, that their organization and existence have aided in the promotion of the cause which they advocate, throughout the Union, every section of which they represent in this great republican metropolis.

No person who has been on the ground during the period of the society's existence, can doubt that an essential change has been exhibited among members of Congress, in the diminished use of ardent spirits. Several boarding-house messes, made of members, have passed entire sessions without having ardent spirits upon their sideboards, or using wine at their tables. Does not this fact strongly illustrate the successful progress of temperance principles?

Until the first session of the present Congress, held in September last, the two spacious rooms in the basement of the capitol, kept as places for refreshment, had each a large bar filled with all kinds of ardent spirits and intoxicating drinks, for the supply of those who resorted to them. Early in that session, the two houses concurred in the prompt passage of a joint standing rule, "that no spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto." The presiding officers of both houses have avowed their determination of seeing this law of their houses rigidly executed, and have given orders to their police officials to see that it is done.

The rapidity and extent of the temperance reformation, since its obscure and peaceful origin but a few years back, is believed to be without a parallel in the history of moral reform among men. The cause of that success is to be seen in the singleness and simplicity of the instruments with which it has been accomplished. Facts have been carefully collected and presented to the public mind, to prove the existence and enormity of the evils complained of. The clear and adequate remedy proposed was "*abstinence from the use of the substance that produced the mischief.*" To bring men to the adoption of the remedy, reason and argument have been addressed to their judgment and their conscience.

Men will readily give audience when reason is calmly and kindly addressed to their understanding; and when their understanding is convinced, they are easily persuaded to act. In the temperance cause, right action is success. Let its friends, then, taking courage from the past, press forward in their career of usefulness, cheering their associates, and reasoning with their adversaries; being careful hereafter, as they have been heretofore, to separate their operations from all the other agitating questions and topics of the day.

Let the millions which have been saved and added to the private and public resources of the country, the thousands of their fellow beings whom they have seen rescued from the drunkard's thraldom and the drunkard's doom, and the countless multitudes of the rising generation who have been held back from ruin, inspire them still to presevere.

By order of the Executive Committee.

TEMPERANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We invite attention to the notice of the Laurens Temperance Society, to be found in a subsequent column, and request editors in the state, favourable to the cause, to copy it. That there never has been a State Temperance Society, formed in South Carolina, is a reproach to the state; and the friends in Laurens are certainly entitled to the thanks of the community, for the movement to form one. We hope societies in the adjoining districts, will send delegates to their meeting, and that those too remote to do this will, at least, send up a cheering response by letter. We understand that an oration will be delivered on the occasion, and that a number of addresses will probably be made.—*Southern Christian Herald.*

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

The bill for the repeal of the license laws has passed the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 229 to 106. This bill provides that no licensed inn-holder, retailer, common victualler, or other person, except apothecaries and physicians, specially licensed, shall, after the 1st of September, sell any brandy, rum, or other liquor, part of which is spirituous, in a less quantity than [illegible] gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, on pain of forfeiting not more than twenty dollars, nor less than ten, for each offence.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1838.

It will be seen by the following article, that Mr. Pinney is as successful in repelling the attacks, and correcting the misrepresentations of the enemies of colonization, as he is in winning for it friends among the hitherto lukewarm and indifferent. In one respect, as the writer of the subjoined article very correctly intimates, colonizationists might take a lesson from abolitionists, by imitating the abundant and never tiring zeal of these latter.

From the Pittsburg Christian Herald.

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION.

Mr. Editor,—Having been present last week at Cannonsburgh, during the progress of the discussion between Dr. Lemoyne, of Washington, and Rev. J. B. Pinney, on the comparative merits of these two rival schemes, I shall commit some of my thoughts to paper, with the hope that it may not be inconsistent with your views to give them a place in the Herald.

The zeal of the abolitionists particularly attracted my attention. They were ready at all times, and in every place, to disseminate their views; and the earnestness with which they spoke on the subject, evinced the interest they felt. Nor was this occasion an exception to the general fact. The readiness with which abolitionists always act on the subject, might put to the blush many of our nominal colonizationists. On one day of the discussion, a large supply of abolition papers, almanacs, and tracts was brought to the place, and distributed gratuitously to all who would accept. I understood that Dr. Lemoyne expends an average amount of more than $600 a year for these purposes; besides infringing very greatly upon his professional labours, by acting as a lecturer. To how much greater advantage might the labour and money thus expended be appropriated, in assisting the despised and oppressed sons of Africa to return to their "fatherland;" and to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of which they are deprived in this country!

The debate commenced on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.; when Professor Lee, in the absence of Mr. Pinney, assumed his place, and with ability sustained the cause of colonization. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Pinney having arrived, took up the question, and in an able and successful manner sustained the scheme of colonization against the attacks of the doctor. The debate ended on Thursday evening, the cause of African colonization evidently acquiring new strength each day.

The morning after the discussion closed, a meeting of the friends of colonization was held, and though the notice had not been published until after the audience was dispersed on the previous evening; yet the Cannonsburgh and Chartiers' Colonization Society had an addition of seventeen members; and a large committee was appointed to present the claims of the society to those who were not present.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing gratification at "the able, eloquent, and triumphant" manner in which Mr. Pinney maintained the cause, against one of the most able of the friends of immediate abolition; and of their impression of the duty of more activity and energy in its maintenance.

A reporter was present, and we may expect a report of the debate to be published. Should it be at all full, it will afford a rich fund of information as to the motives, means, and ends of the two societies.

As a general rule, debates do not promote the truth; but in this instance, I think the result will be most salutary. Colonizationists in *name* were aroused from their slumbers, and many who were hardly able to form an opinion on the subject, have now come out in favor of *immediate action* in aid of the oppressed, who are seeking a home in the land of their fathers; rather than plausible declamation on the evils of slavery, and the sin of prejudice.

Colonist.

BUCKS COUNTY.

The proceedings of the colonizationists in Bucks County recorded in to-day's paper are worthy of imitation, and will, we hope, be imitated by the people of the other counties east of the mountains, in rivalry of the noble course of the friends of the cause in Western Pennsylvania. The disinterested and untiring zeal of our friend Mr. Cresson was manifested on the occasion of his recent visit to Bucks county. May we not hope that he will continue his useful services by similar excursions to all the adjoining counties. Abundant information respecting the colonies of Liberia, and the state of colonization at home, together with ability to sustain its principles and illustrate all its important bearings, cannot but render him an acceptable visitor and useful counsellor in the incipient efforts about being made by our country friends.

WAYNE COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Wayne County Herald of the 1st inst. contains the particulars of a meeting at which a Colonization Society was organized, and constitution agreed upon. Col. R. L. Seely Presiding, and Messrs. Ephraim W. Hamlin and William R. McLaury, Secretaries. We shall give the particulars in our next. Of the composition of the meeting and the prospects held out for the cause, the concluding paragraph of the account in our contemporary will give a correct notice.

"A very gratifying harmony and unanimity of views pervaded the meeting, though composed of citizens of all parties and denominations, from all parts of the county. There is reason to believe that the noble and truly benevolent ends at which the society aims, will commend themselves to the intelligence and philanthropy of our citizens generally, and that they will rally by hundreds around the peaceful philanthropic standard of Colonization."

Let this be the language of appeal to every county in the state, that "its citizens will rally by hundreds around the peaceful philanthropic standard of colonizaiton." If they want peace on the borders, they must be up and doing. Good works will not suffice. They must act, and present a barrier against abolition anarchy. We say abolition anarchy, not in a figurative, but in a too truly literal sense—a subversion of law and religion, and infidelity and misrule in their stead. Let the sceptical on this subject peruse with attention the article headed "The Downward Course," in another column taken from the Vermont Chronicle, which is found to weigh well what it advances.

NEW JERSEY AROUSED.

At length our neighbor state is about to begin in earnest a methodical and efficient support of the principles of colonization, and to bring to bear its energies to carry out these principles into full and successful practice. The feeling of the citizens of New Jersey has ever been sound on this subject. It only wanted a suitable direction given to it, and such as we are sure it will receive under auspices like those of the committee who have issued the subjoined call for a Convention.

COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the Colonization cause in New Jersey are invited to attend a Convention to be held in Trenton on the third Tuesday (the 21st) May inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. A popular meeting will be held in the evening.

The friends of the cause in the several sections of the State, are requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates, and all persons interested are invited to attend.

Samuel L. Southard, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jas. S. Green, George E. Hare, A. B. Dod, John Breckenridge, H. F. Stockton, Robert G. Johnson, Samuel R. Hamilton, John McClean.

Committee.

May 3d, 1838.

With all the gratifying evidences before us of active and sustained exertions in favor of colonization in this portion of the Union, we cannot help asking the Board at Washington, whether any correspondent efforts have been made, or are being made in Ohio, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in North Carolina, States left under its guidance, and not tainted with the heresy of separate action and government. *Aide toi et le ciel t'aidera* was the motto of a French Political Association. It is a good one for every association. *Help yourself and Heaven will help you*, the plain English version of this motto conveys a sentiment similar to that in the fable of the wagoner crying aloud to Jupiter to help him out of the mud; and of the answer so well known, "first put your own shoulders to the wheel."

Intimations, and indeed positive assertions have been made, that the several state societies which have, to a certain extent, pursued an independent course, have crippled the power of the parent society, by withholding from its treasury the money which would otherwise have flowed into it. This is a fallacy. The money collected in these states, and the colonies founded in Africa by them, are direct gain and accessions to colonization, but they are not abstractions from the parent society, which under the former system and organization of its auxiliaries would not have collected a tithe of the sums obtained in the several states by societies representing the people, and possessing their confidence. There was no separate or independent state action by which New England was lost to the parent society, and New York in part seized by rampant abolitionists.

A parent must have the ability, and show ever the readiness to counsel and aid, and foster into full usefulness the efforts of his children. A head must display fore thought, prudence and energy, if it is to guide and govern. Our parent and our head, with excellent intentions, has not given the necessary incentives to action. Stated, cold and formal appeals are not sufficient. The people must be roused by visitors, (agents) instructed by the press, encouraged in one place by being fully apprised of the noble doings and success in another, and made to sympathize, by means of regular and constant intercourse and interchange of sentiments with each other.

GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

The metropolis of South Carolina has suffered to an unparallelled extent by a fire which destroyed 1158 buildings, including main buildings and out-houses.

The loss of property is estimated at three millions of dollars. Still worse again, several lives were lost in attempts to arrest the progress of the fire by blowing up some of the houses. Among the persons thus untimely and suddenly cut off are Col. Charles J. Steadman, and Frederick Schnierle one of the city engineers. The whole amount of property covered by insurance was a million and a half. Of this $75,000 falls upon the Georgia offices at Augusta. The new hotel was insured in Charleston for $60,000, and for $40,000 in Augusta. It is believed now that the offices of the city will pay all, or very nearly all their liabilities. The New York Insurance offices are sufferers to the extent of under $60,000.

Sympathy with the sufferers we may presume, is universal; and we must believe that its manifestation will be equally diffusive. A town meeting has been held already in Philadelphia, and committees appointed to procure subscriptions from the citizens generally. The present blow on the prosperity of Charleston is the harder, coming as it does directly to retard, certainly not to check those measures which its inhabitants and their fellow citizens throughout the state were undertaking to connect themselves with the western country by the great Cincinnati and Charleston rail-road, and to open a direct and profitable commerce with Europe, by sending their cotton there, and receiving manufactured goods in exchange.

Reflections and encouragement, which might be thought misplaced, if originally offered at this distance from the scene of suffering, are well expressed by the Courier on the spot, in the following language.

"We have given to our readers above, all the details we could collect of this awful visitation of Providence upon us. We have heard the regrets of the rich, that their wealth has taken wings and flown from their grasp. We have heard the complaints of those who were in comfortable circumstances, and in a fair road to prosperity, that they had to commence the world anew. We have seen the poor man grieving that his all was gone, and his wife and children left without a place to lay their head, or covering for their bodies, and we have heard too the wails of the widow and orphan, that they had not wherewith to satisfy the cravings of hunger. All this have we heard, and with all do we deeply, most sincerely sympathise. But while we have listened to these complaints, the consoling reflection comes with a strong and overpowering conviction that the Almighty has not thus chastised his people without an eye to their relief. The rich have the means of again amassing wealth still open to them. He who has saved sufficient for present wants, should be thankful for what is left. The poor, and the widow, and the orphan, are under the protection of a Providence, and live in a community, that will not suffer them to want. Away then with despondency and unavailing regret. To say that they are useless is not enough—they are improper, injurious, aye, wicked, and no truly industrious, firm and virtuous man will allow vain regrets for the past, to take foot-hold in his breast; but rather redouble his exertions to repair, what useless murmurs would only render more afflictive."

The city authorities of Charleston, appointed Thursday last as a day of fasting and prayer. A lady of Edisto has put down $600 to the sufferers. Plans for improvement are already proposed, and we hope that the liberal contributions by the people of other places will enable our brethren of the South to assume their former attitude.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

We have introduced into the Herald of this week, the report of a committee of the Southern Commercial Convention, the resolutions of which body will be found in our 17th number. As indicative of the feelings of and wishes of the people in an important portion of the Union, the report will be read with attention, if not avidity, by the inhabitants of other portions. On its commercial bearings we have but little to offer. We would first remark, however, that the channels of trade cannot be changed by imperial ukases or decrees, nor by legislative enactments or convention resolutions.

The people of the south have been slow to see the direct and necessary connexion between agriculture and commerce, and between both and manufactures. They have sent their cotton and their tobacco to market, or rather have sold them to the nearest bidder, with somewhat of the feeling, if not the air, with which the present Pasha of Egypt disposes of his cotton to the merchants of Alexandria. The planters looked or affected to look with a kind of disdain on the merchants, or factors, as they were pleased to call them, and held themselves aloof as a class apart, with higher aristocratic pretensions, than the men of trade. As to the manufacturer, we should say artisan, he was looked upon as quite an inferior body who might consort with the trader, but could not be thought fit company for the college-educated and travelled planter, and his immediate associates, the lawyer and the doctor. At one time, the clergyman was of small account, because the churches were few and poorly attended and endowed. Of late years, however, a great and a gratifying change has been brought about in this respect; and with the multiplication of churches and of colleges, there has been a diffusion of christian knowledge and of worldly science.

It can hardly, therefore, be objected as a fault against the people of the north, that they readily availed themselves of advantages which their southern fellow-citizens rejected, and that they turned to large and profitable account their situation as factors and commission merchants, by transmitting the cotton, tobacco, &c. to Europe, and sending back to the planters the manufactures of old England, and recently to some extent of N. England in exchange. The time is now come, we are told by the Southern Convention, for the people of the south to do all this business themselves, and to secure all the profits consequent thereon. A change like this cannot be brought about in a day, or a generation even. But the trial is worth being made, and the measures by which the proposed good is to be obtained are in the main sound. Among these are appeals, "strong, earnest, and reiterated," with a view to enlist the sympathies of the people, and to excite their patriotism, and to call into action *an enlightened public opinion* in the furtherance of the views of the Convention. Part of these appeals is in a form of a resolution, the fifth of those agreed upon, in which the neglect of the commercial pursuits by their youth is regretted, and an earnest recommendation made in favor of introducing a commercial education among them, and of training "them up to habits of business, and thereby to establish a body of merchants, where every interest and feeling shall be centred in the country, which has reared and sustained them."

This last is a much more feasible and common sense plan than any appeals to the patriotism of banks, or other existing monied or commercial institution, to aid in the establishment of a new order of things. With a commercial education, and commercial pursuits among a part of the people of the south, will come more enlarged and sounder views of trade generally, and more method in business and becoming economy and thrift in all—a result which it is not captious in us, here, to say is much needed, since the parties themselves now loudly proclaim its importance and necessity.

But there is another and a most important topic which we grieve to see introduced, and needlessly introduced too in the report. It is brought out in the following language, just after the gratuitous supposition that the measures of the Convention will encounter the hostility and prejudices of a large and influential portion of the Union; but that success must attend their efforts.

"The particular institutions of the south will be fortified and strengthened,—the stream of rich and varied commerce will fertilize our soil; while diversified pursuits will stimulate the industry—add to the wealth, enlarge the minds, and improve the character of our people. Civilization and refinement—the handmaids of virtue—will adorn our land, and the GREAT TRUTH will be seen, and felt, and acknowledged, that of all the social conditions of man, the most favorable to the development of the cardinal virtues of the heart and the noblest faculties of the soul—to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity, is that of SLAVE HOLDING COMMUNITIES UNDER FREE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—a truth hardly yet understood among ourselves, but which the future history of these states, is, we trust, destined to illustrate."

The words in capitals are so given in the copy of the report before us. A *great truth* indeed! We have never heard or read of so great an error as this formally announced in such terms. Well might the report say that this truth—*Slave holding communities under free political Institutions*—is hardly yet understood by the south. It certainly is not understood by the Virginians who have gone to, and settled in Ohio in such large numbers, in order to escape from these communities. It is not understood by old Virginia with her exhausted soil, and its impoverished owners and slave holders; nor by young Virginia with her small and well cultivated fields, and her hardy yeomanry, who congratulate themselves on the comparatively small number of slaves among them. This "great truth" is not understood by Maryland, which looks to Pennsylvania as a model for imitation, in place of blindly determining to maintain a practice which the most distinguished statesmen of the south have regarded and spoken of as fraught with ills of every kind, and as the chief, the only drawback to southern wealth and southern power. This "great truth" is not credited in Kentucky, which, with all the elements of greatness in her situation, her soil, and the character, and the energy, and talents of her inhabitants, sees herself outstripped in the race of competition by her sister Ohio. Little prospect is there of this "great truth" finding much favor, or a majority to advocate it, among the citizens of Tennessee, especially in the eastern section of that state. The patriotic inhabitants of Missouri and Indiana, jealous enough too of state rights, and rebukers of northern and eastern fanaticism are far, very far, from being converts to this dogma under so specious a name.

Let this subject thus egregiously misnamed be one on which all the members of the ministry in the south and in the north, shall commune in the spirit of christian love and fellowship; let it be discussed calmly, yet earnestly, as a question of political economy and of political expediency, as one connected with national reputation and national power, with intellectual advancement and high toned morality. And in all these lights it may be for the future, as it has been at different times in the past, argued in a spirit alike removed from southern bravado, and northern intolerance, ignorance, and fanatacism; and the peaceful and the good, the true philanthropist every where, will have reason to be satisfied with that conduct and these institutions to which the epithet of a "great truth," shall be applied.

LOSS OF LIVES IN THE ORONOKO STEAM BOAT.

Hardly was time allowed to express regret and horror at the terrible destruction of so many of our fellow creatures on board the Moselle on the Ohio, before intelligence was received of an awful catastrophe of a similar nature on board the Oronoko, near Princeton, on the Mississippi. By the collapse of a flue, there was an escape of steam, which scalded many to death, and blew some of them, as the account states, overboard. Others in their alarm jumped into the river. The number of lives lost is said to be from 50 to 70—as no accurate returns have yet been made.

The cause assigned is the boilers being so old; they had been on another boat before. Life seems to be valued as nothing in competition with economy or the chance of a boat's reaching the place of her destination an hour or two sooner than ordinary. But after all, though captains may be blamed for their fool-hardiness, and owners for their wretched avarice, yet the people themselves are at times as bad,—they are willing to throw away their lives, while urging the captains to more speed, in a race with another and rival boat. There is another class of persons far from being guiltless on this occasion. The editor of a Cincinnati paper, in the following paragraph, pleads guilty of, and apologizes for a fault too common among the editorial corps. He had just before been speaking of the Moselle, and her murdered passengers.

"For this sad result we, in part, take blame. We plead guilty, in common with other presses, to having praised the speed and power of the boat—a circumstance which doubtless contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and owners, to excel others in rapidity. We feel confident, that if the public are to have any security against steamboat accidents, the press must change its tone. Boats must be praised for their comfort, convenience, and the care and discretion of their commanders—but, not for their speed. They will always have as much speed as their machinery will bear, without the aid of foreign excitement. Safety is better than speed.

THE SIRIUS AND GREAT WESTERN.

The *Sirius* Steam Ship sailed from New York for London on the 1st inst. with fifty passengers, and no less than 17,000 letters. On the latter no charge whatever was made.

"The act was a generous one, certainly," says the Albion, "but not a judicious one in our opinion—but the parties concerned doubtless knew their own business best. Calculations of the loss have been made, which, if saved, would have paid a large portion of the expenses of the voyage."

"Supposing each letter had been charged at a quarter of a dollar, it would have yielded upwards of $4000, say £1000 sterling! We admit that if such a charge had existed, a less number of letters would have been written—perhaps not half—say 8000. These would have yielded $2000, the amount received from *fifteen*, and the profit probably of *thirty* passengers. The *Sirius*, we believe, had twenty-eight cabin passengers, consequently her letter bags would have been more profitable than the cabins.

There is another saving to be made, and a very important one—we mean the duty upon the coals used on the homeward passage, which amounts to $2 per ton, and which the Government will doubtless remit if the proper application be made. We do not exactly know what plan the agents have adopted in this matter, but we hear it is the circuitous one, of petitioning Congress to alter or repeal that portion of the tariff law relating to the importation of foreign coals. We do not think an application to Congress necessary, the Government itself being competent to give all the relief required. The Treasury, in fact, decided this question about ten years ago, when it was contemplated by the Marquess of Lansdowne, and others, to establish a steamboat communication between Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, and New York. On that occasion, to our personal knowledge, application was made to the Treasury Deparment, asking for a remission of those duties; and an official answer was received signed by Mr. Anderson, in which it was distinctly stated, that in the event of a steam communication being established, the government—feeling the importance that the achievement would be to the commerce of the United States—would consider coals so employed in the light of *ship-stores*. This letter was sent to the Marquess of Lansdowne, President of the British Company, and perhaps may be easily found if searched for among the papers of that association.

Now we think an application to the American government by the British Minister, founded on the decision just adverted to, would be attended with a favourable issue; at all events more information would be gained of the sentiments of the cabinet by this plan in six days than in six months by any other process.

It should be borne in mind that the revenue of the United States, will be in no degree impaired by a remission of the duty; for if the steamers were not established or should be suspended in consequence of inordinate expense, the coals intended for their use would not be brought here at all.

The *Great Western* sailed yesterday from N. York for Bristol, with, as we learn, upwards of seventy passengers.

RIOTS AT SING SING.

The Hudson River Chronicle, after detailing the riots and fights among the laborers at Sing Sing, expresses the following very appropriate sentiments under the head of

THE INSTIGATOR.

We can tell our friends of the Emerald Isle, as well as their employers, that there is one difficulty in the way which they seem to have overlooked. They may talk of Far-Downism, Corkonianism, Catholicism, Protestantism, and all the other isms which are supposed to lead to these outrages; the men may talk of hard work and low wages, and all other causes of complaint; and the contractors may talk of legal rigor and military power to subdue the refractory and ungovernable; but, after all, the principal, and we may say, the only cause of all the difficulty is overlooked. We say it fearlessly, and we are prepared to prove it, that there is one fiend-like, infamous individual in this place, who is doing more than all things else combined, to produce these brutal scenes, injure the contractors, and delay the operations.

This person is, and long has been, an enemy to the people of the city of New York, and hence his desire to employ every means to prevent their speedily obtaining good and wholesome water. We saw this individual in New York during the time of the cholera, and it was then our opinion, as well as the opinion of others, that he not only rejoiced in the existence of the contagion there, but that he employed powerful means to spread it throughout the city, multiply its victims, and render their fate sure and certain. We had not been in this place but a few days, before we saw the same disgusting and dangerous character stalking through the streets. We soon saw that he was tampering with the men upon the works, and we then feared his vile and insidious counsels would give rise to just such scenes as we have been describing. He may be seen sauntering around the works in the absence of the contractors, whispering to the men that they do not get wages enough, and inciting them to deeds of violence and outrage.

Again, he will whisper to the Corkonian something that will inflame him against the Far-Down, and again tell the Far-Down that the Corkonian doubts his courage or his strength. He will steal into a shanty on the Sabbath, where the Catholic is on the bended knee before the sacred cross, and insinuate that some neighboring Protestant has been reviling his religion, and abusing the blessed Virgin. Again he enters the cabin of the Protestant, and whispers that the Catholic boasts that his church will triumph in America, and the Protestants shall be driven out. In this way he is constantly at work, producing discords and mischief, and bringing ruin and destruction upon all around him. It will not require a search warrant to find him, but it will require all the power of our magistrates, aided by our citizens and contractors, to bind him and throw him into prision, for his name is—*Whiskey.*

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION.

Some of our readers seem to labor under an error, in regard to our paper. They suppose that because we profess not to take sides on the great agitating questions of slavery, abolition, &c., we are, therefore, pledged to say nothing in favour of colonization. This is a mistake. The Pittsburgh Conference Journal has always been favorable to colonization, and still continues to be. We were at a loss for a time to know what some of our brethren meant, when they complained that we published articles on "one side," and not on the other, when speaking of abolition. We have recently discovered that some think whatever is said favorable to colonization is all against abolitionism; or, in other words, that colonization and abolitionism are *necessarily* the opposite of each other. We know, indeed, that there is a war carried on between the abolitionists and colonizationists. But we see no necessity for it. There is no necessary discord between them. We are acquainted with a number of zealous abolitionists, who are likewise in favor of colonization. But however these things may be, we have never yet closed, and do not intend to close, the columns of the Journal against the colonization cause. We think this statement due to some of our subscribers, who seem to have labored under a misapprehension on this point. It is likely that some have heard awful tales about colonization, have got to think it a most horrible thing, and wonder why we should continue to favor it. Now, it is very probable we have heard all these things too, and a great deal more, for we have an opportunity of hearing almost every thing of importance, both from friends and foes; and, after all, we think colonization worthy of our patronage. While we think so, we shall patronize it.—*Pitts. Conf. Journal.*

ANTI-ABOLITION.—We understand that it is in contemplation, by those opposed to the movements of modern Abolitionists, to hold township meetings, for the purpose of making successful opposition to what they consider dangerous to the good of our country, and highly detrimental to the best interest of the colored people. Who will move first in this matter?—*Warren News Letter, Ohio.*

INFORMATION TO PENSIONERS.

The editors of the National Intelligencer having addressed a letter to Mr. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, requesting information concerning the forms used under late regulations for obtaining payment of pensions in arrears, have received from him in return a communication on the subject, from A. K. Parris, Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury, of which the following is the substance. The writer says that no new forms are required under the act of April last; the only requisition being to follow the forms heretofore prescribed. Where the payment is to be made to an attorney, he must make oath as prescribed in the circular of June, 1833, that the power was not given him by reason of sale, transfer or mortgage. No claim can be admitted by the accounting officers until it shall appear by a certificate from the Pension Agent on whose roll the name is, that some portion of the pension has remained uncalled for during eight months after its being due, which notification the Pension Agents have been requested to forward *forthwith*. Where a portion of the pension has been uncalled for eight months and a portion not, that part only which has so remained uncalled for during eight months will be paid by the accounting officer of the treasury. Application for the residue must be made to the Pension office, where the pension is payable.

ANNALS OF BENEVOLENCE.

The Charitable Bequests of William Y. Birch, Deceased, are as follows.

To the Society of the Sons of St. George, established in Philadelphia for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress—the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of that Institution,	$1,000
To the Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, for the use and benefit of that Institution—one thousand dollars,	1,000
To the First Congregational Society of Unitarian Christians, in the city of Philadelphia—five thousand dollars,	5,000
To the Rev. ———, Pastor of said last mentioned Society—one thousand dollars,	1,000
To the Philadelphia Dispensary, in the city of Philadelphia—three thousand dollars,	3,000
To the Northern Dispensary, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia—three thousand dollars,	3,000
To the Southern Dispensary, in the District of Southwark—three thousand dollars,	3,000
To the Female Hospitable Society of Philadelphia—three thousand dollars.	3,000
To the Infant School Society, of Philadelphia—one thousand dollars,	1,000
All the rest and residue (after pecuniary legacies) of his Estate, to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind—in trust for that purpose—it being yet less than a year since this will was probated—the amount is yet unascertained, but intelligent Executors believe it will not be less than one hundred and forty thousand dollars,—at which sum we reasonably estimate it,	140,000
	$161,000

Thus we see that this good man, has poured forth of his generous, charitable bounty, into the lap of the objects of his benevolence, the round sum of one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

Your's, &c.

JOHN GEST, Register.

Summary.

The Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, are making arrangements to pay in specie, in a few days, all sums under one dollar. The City Councils have passed an ordinance authorizing the City Treasurer to issue a new loan of 260,000 dollars, payable in May, 1840, to redeem the certificates now in circulation, which are due on the 12th instant. We understand it is the intention of the Treasurer to issue no certificate under one dollar.

Dividends for the last Six Months.

Farmers and Mechanics',	4 per cent.
Manufacturers and Mechanics',	3
Western,	3
Kensington,	4
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania,	4½
Southwark,	4
Girard,	3
Mechanics',	6
Penn Township,	6
Schuylkill,	3
Moyamensing,	3

BANK DIVIDENDS IN NEW YORK.—Chemical Bank, 8 per cent. for the year ending 1st February; Leather Manufacturers' Bank, 8 per cent. for the year ending the same day; Merchants' Exchange Bank, 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December; Bank of New York, 8 per cent.; Bank of the State of New York, 6 per cent. for the year ending May 1; and Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, 8 per cent.

The banks of the city of New York have adopted a resolution, that after the 16th of May they will receive no notes or bills of the banks of that state, except such as shall be redeemed daily in that city. The Commercial Advertiser says the country banks are making arrangements to have their notes redeemed in the city.

The Legislature of Michigan have passed a law, directing the banks of that state to resume specie payments on the sixteenth of next month.

FIRE AT VICKSBURG.—This ill-fated city was visited by another destructive conflagration on Friday last. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the stable of Messrs. Ayre & Swain, on the 1st East street, in the North Western extremity of the town. Nearly the whole square was destroyed—consuming property to the amount of $30,000—no insurance. The dwelling of William H. Sims, Esq., the store and dwelling of Messrs. Ayre & Swain, and the boarding house of Mrs. Fretwell, with all the out-houses, were destroyed.—*N. O. Picayune, April* 26.

On account of the scarcity of money and the difficulty of making sales, a number of the manufacturers in Lowell, Massachusetts, have determined to suspend business.

The New York Courier states that the Chevalier Calderon de la Barca, recently envoy extraordinary and minister plentipotentiary from Spain to this country, but who from political considerations tendered his resignation during the last summer, has been reinstated in his former capacity at Washington.

The sudden re-construction of Valley Creek bridge, recently destroyed by fire, is, so far as we know, an instance of wonderful despatch in this species of architecture. The newspapers have generally noticed it in terms highly complimentary to the superintending engineer, Mr. John P. Baily, and his able assistants, but they have rather detracted from the full measure of justice by misstating the dimensions of the structure. Instead of being only two or three hundred feet long, the whole length of the bridge, from abutment to abutment, is five hnndred and fifty feet. There are three piers, dividing it into four spans, the middle-most of which are sixty-two feet from the ground to the floor. The spans next to the abutments are sixty-two feet high at the piers, and twenty-three feet at the abutments. This immense chasm was filled with substantial timber closely knit together and made passable for the heaviest locomotives in thirteen days. The business of the road has, after a very short interruption, resumed its regular course, and trains with twenty-five and thirty burthen cars, drawn by locomotives weighing eleven tons, are daily passing the bridge.

Appointment by the Governor.—Samuel Rush, Esq. to be Recorder of the city of Philadelphia.

Statistics.

General statement of the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company.

DR.

Bills and notes discounted,	$2,926,779 83
Domestic bills of exchange,	25,362 65
Bills and notes protested,	*291,650 98
Stocks, bonds, and obligations of various companies,	882,986 69
Gas Works,	†492,485 82
Banking Houses,	60,479 31
London Bankers,	42,445 82
Foreign exchange account and damages,	21,670 63
Expenses,	4,941 78
Cash, viz. Specie,	203,439 30
Notes of other Banks,	77,707 75
	$5,029,949 92

CR.

Capital paid in,	$1,854,455 00
Due Bank United States for purchase of discounted paper of late office,	2,000,000 00
Circulation,	743,175 00
Deposites,	72,473 01
Gas committee,	26,428 39
Due to city Banks,	25,842 65
Due to distant Banks,	129,921 78
Branches,	12,803 54
Bills payable in London,	18,222 30
Profit and loss, and discount exchange and interest,	140,424 98
Unclaimed dividends,	6,203 27
	$5,029,949 92

* Of the paper under protest, the amount considered doubtful does not in the opinion of the Board exceed 50,000 dollars.

† This amount includes the cost of fixtures, &c. on hand, which are always a separate charge to consumers.

LEVELS ON THE OHIO RIVER AND THE STATE.—The topographical report of Hon. Elihu Whittlesey, furnishes some interesting facts in respect to the general level of Ohio. Speaking of the surveys heretofore made, and making the level of Lake Erie the line of reference, shows that the

Ohio river at Beaver, Penn. is	127 ft. above.
Marietta,	2 below.
Portsmouth,	96 "
Cincinnati,	133 "

These are taken from *low water* mark of the river. The fall from Beaver to Cincinnati is 260 feet, and averages a little more than *six-tenths of a foot per mile*. The most rapid part of this fall however, is from Beaver to Marietta.

From low water mark at Cincinnati, to the level of the canal, is 112 feet; so that the canal is only 21 feet below the level of Lake Erie. This is the general level of the upper bottom on the river, from Cincinnati to Portsmouth. Thus at Aberdeen, it is 28 feet; and at Portsmouth, 35 feet below the Lake. There is a great uniformity between the levels of high land in the north-eastern and the south-western parts of the state.

Hillsborough,	560 feet.
Near Akron,	same
West Union,	410
Huron Summit,	414
Yellow Springs,	398
Portage Summit,	395
St. Mary's Canal level,	278
Olentangy, Delaware,	278
Fort Defiance Canal,	98
Cleaveland Court House,	95

Pitts. Visitor.

DANISH NAVY.—The Danish Navy List published monthly at Copenhagen, under the sanction of the Admiralty, shows by its number for February, that the Danish fleet is composed of 98 ships, viz: seven of the line, four of which are of 84 guns, one of 64, and two on the stocks; seven frigates, one of 48 guns, four of 46, and two of 40, six brigs, one of 18 guns, one of 16, and four of 12, three schooners, one of 8, and two of 6, three cutters, sixty-four gun-boats, and three mortar-boats.

RAIL ROAD IN HOLLAND.—The Journal de la Haye announces that the Dutch Government intends to take on itself the forming of the rail road from Amsterdam to Arnheim by Utrecht, with a branch to Rotterdam, at an estimated expense of 15,000,000 florins. It also proposes to drain the Lake of Haarlem, the cost of which is calculated at 8,000,000 florins. To meet these expenses, it will raise a loan, the interest of which is to be secured on the revenues arising from part of its colonial possessions.

POPULATION OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.—We learn from the Arkansas Times, that the population of Little Rock, the capital of the State, is at present 1431—of which 662 are white males—388 white females—364 slaves—and 25 free blacks.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.—A French writer gives the following comparative estimate of the navies of France and England:—France has 51 sail of the line, 63 frigates, 108 corvettes, schooners, brigs, &c., and 94 cutters, gun boats, and other one masted vessels, together with 31 steamboats; from which it appears that the royal navy of France possesses 347 vessels of all descriptions. The navy of Great Britain, on the other hand, is composed of 528 vessels, viz: 123 sail of the line, 122 frigates, 163 sloops, brigs, &c., 94 cutters, gun boats, bomb vessels, &c., and 26 steamboats. The number of captains of ships of the line in France is 80, but in England, where they are denominated post-captains, it is 750, the remaining captains are in France 150, and in England 823. In France the lieutenants of the first class amount to 150, but in England to 2,994.

STATISTICS OF ROME.—M. Moreau Jonnes is preparing, from official documents in France and England, a comparative statement of all the crimes committed in the two countries. This gentleman presented on Monday to the Academie des Sciences a Note, drawn from the same sources, showing that, from 1830 to 1835, murders were at least four times as frequent in the kingdom of Great Britain as in France; and wounding and maiming, with attempts to murder, more frequent by one-half. Voluntary incendiarism is a little less frequent. Robberies proceeded against at the Courts of Assize, and the inferior criminal tribunals, are four times more numerous, and five times greater in proportion to the respective populations of the two kingdoms. There are nine times more convictions in England than in France, in proportion to their population; the sentences of death are twenty-two times, and capital execution above three times more numerous than in Britain.

FRENCH MARINE.—According to an authentic return, the maritime population of France on January 17th, amounted to 110,589 men. It is also estimated that there are 19,838 sailors and marines, and 4,068 workmen out of service, and 7,998 sailors and marines, and 558 workmen pensioned out of the invalid chest. Finally, there are 2,195 deserters, and 9,561 of whom no account can be given. The staff of the naval force is composed of 28 general officers, 225 superior officers, and 1,250 subaltern officers and midshipmen. There were in active service at the same date 10 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 26 sloops, 63 brigs and schooners, 12 storeships, and 17 steamships; besides 6 other ships in commission at the ports.

Poetry.

For the Colonization Herald.

"In the world, ye shall have tribulation. but be of good cheer."—John xiv.

Must there be shade-spots in our pilgrimage?
Our Father wills it so. The lurking thorn
Breeds in the rose-cups which we cull and wear
Next to our heart. What matters it? The pang,
The cloud are transient; but the hope that springs
From their stern ministry, the faith that looks
O'er these dim skies, gives treasures that the world
Can never take away. Our Saviour knew
Its whole of tribulation. Said he not
That in the meekness of the heaven—arm'd breast,
Was power to overcome?

The shallow rills
Fed by the dew-drops of terrestrial good
Must shrink and vanish. Thou thy self dost fleet
As the slight shadow. Other hands shall pluck
Thy cherish'd flowrets, and a race unknown
Reap the ripe fruits of all thy sleepless toil
And thank thee not. Another, at thy board
Shall be installed, and by thy winter hearth
A stranger sit, while thou no more shall claim
Note or remembrance. Shall this mushroom life
Wake tears of bitterness?

Go ask of God
To shield thy heart, even as the stripling youth,
Who, with the simplest weapons of the brook,
The vaunting giant slew. Be thy step firm,
And thy demeanour like some angel guest,
Patient of earth, yet for high heaven prepar'd.

L. H. S.

Hygiene.

From the Journal of Health.

FIRST OF MAY.

Then came faire May, the fairest mayd on ground,
Deckt all with dainties of her season's pryde,
And throwing flow'res out of her lap around:
Upon two brethren's shoulders she did ride,
The twinnes of Leda; which on either side
Supported her like to their soveraine Queene.
Lord! how all creatures laught, when her they spide,
And leapt and daunc'd as they had ravish't beene,
And Cupid selfe about her fluttered all in greene.

Spencer.

May has ever been the favorite month of the poets, whose verses seem to have received the harmonious coloring of their subject, and been more rich in imagery, more musical to the ear, than in most of their other invocations to Apollo and the nine. The "Song on May Morning," by Milton, displays such an exuberance, such a grace, so perfect a loveliness, as to make us completely enamoured of the month and the season, and eagerly desirous of breaking, at once, all the artificial bonds of civic life, to wander amid the scenes of nature, and welcome sweet May, with her wreathed smiles and balmy breath, her garlands of flowers, and the witching strains of liquid melody, resounding from every bush and brake. In the language of the poet himself, we would exclaim,

"Hail, bounteous May! that dost inspire
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing!"

Pity it is, that, with the abandonment of many absurd customs and festivals of our European ancestors, founded on feudal tyranny, or gross superstition, we should, also, have resigned to such an extent as we have done, their rural sports and celebrations of the seasons; when youth and age, those of high degree and the untutored peasant, were collected in the dance, or the race and agile feats, and, forgetting their cares and their griefs, participated with joyous equality in the gifts of nature—the gifts of their common Father.

Of the various festivals of the old world, none of a civil nature were so attractive or so poetical, so inspiring, and, at the same time, innocent, as the celebration of the first of May:—in the morning of which day, to use the simple yet expressive language of an old chronicler, "every man, except impediment, would walk into the sweet meddowe, and green woods, there to rejoyce their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers, and with the harmonie of birds, praising God in their kinde." Perhaps the universality of the practice of Maying in England, and some of its attendant pleasures, are still more prettily set forth in the following stanza, being part of a poet's invitation to his mistress, to enjoy the festival.

"There 's not a budding boy or girle, this day,
But is got up, and gone to bring in May.
A deale of youth, ere this, is come
Back, and with the white-thorn laden home.
Some have dispatcht their cakes and creame
Before that we have left to dreame;
And some have wept, and wooed, and plighted troth,
And chose their priest, ere we can cast off sloth."

Herrick.

But of all the groups ranging the meadows and the woods, of a May morning, neither men in their prime, nor women in their maturity of beauty, nor blushing maidens, nor gay youths, can, for the time, compare with the little sportive beings, who have not yet passed childhood's limits. For them—the representatives of spring morn, themselves in the morning of life, would May seem more peculiarly to have prepared her pageantry. Their ingenuous prattle, and abundant promises of what stores of flowers they intend to collect, and how to be appropriated—their entreaties to mother and nurse to agree to accompany them—their "be sure to wake me early," give to the eve of a May day a character of pleasurable hope and eager anticipations on the part of the children, and a sympathising spirit of gladness on that of the fond parents. When the morning itself arrives, and the little creatures, hastily drest, rush out to the fields, and give vent to their exuberant feelings of gladness, in hurried and often inarticulate exclamation and lisping questions; and even when they are seen snatching at flowers of all colors—sometimes preferring the golden buttercup to the pale modest violet; and at others, so eager to obtain its snowy bloom, as to incautiously grasp the prickles of the thorn, we would not willingly chide them, nor wish them to be possessed of our worldly caution, gained by many bitter lessons; we rejoice rather to see the impulses of a generous and confiding nature, which discovers nought but joy in smiles, and beauty in flowers, nor suspects that smiles can mask a sad heart, or flowers a pointed thorn or poisonous juice. And then, after having gone their many sportive windings round, and collected their nosegays, to see them return with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes to their homes, and bounding into the room of an anxious, perhaps a sick, mother; to hear them, each word, in their haste, tripping the other, narrate their little adventures, and make an offering of their flowers to their dear Mamma, or beg her to put them in water till Pa returns—all this proclaims the true poetry of the season—the glad tidings of a May day.

While the children were thus sporting, the lads and lasses left their towns and villages, and repairing to the woodlands, by sound of music, they gathered the May or blossomed branches of the trees, and bound them with wreaths of flowers; then returning to their homes by sunrise, they decorated the windows and doors with their flowery spoil, and spent the remaining hours in sport and pastimes.

In some of the counties of England, a large part of the villagers or town-people, as the case may be, parade and sing the "Mayer's Song." They carry in their hands large branches of May, and they affix a branch either upon, or at the side of, the doors of nearly every respectable house in the place: where there are knockers, they place these branches within the handles. The larger the branch that is placed at the door, the more honorable to the house, or rather to the servants of the house. If, in the course of a year, a servant has given offence to any of the Mayers, then, instead of a branch of May, one of elder, with a bunch of nettles, is affixed to her door: this is considered a great disgrace, and the unfortunate subject of it is exposed to the jeers of her rivals. On May morning, therefore, the girls look with some anxiety for their May-branch, and rise very early to ascertain their good or ill fortune. The Mayers are divided into groups, fantastically dressed, who dance and frolic throughout the day. It was the general practice, however, in all the towns and villages to erect a May-pole, which stood, as it were, consecrated to the goddess of flowers, and around which the jocund swains or city youth danced with the maidens, to the sounds of music. This pole was covered with garlands and festoons of flowers and shrubs, and from its top streamed flags and handkerchiefs of many colors.

Kings did not deem it beneath them to join in these rural sports; and we are told that the imperious eighth Harry himself, accompanied by his queen Catharine, rode a Maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's hill. The same chronicler, from whom we derive this piece of information, relates, that "in the month of May, the citizens of London (of all estates) lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes joining together, had their several Mayings, and did fetch in May-poles, with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morrice-dancers, and other devises for pastime, all the day long; and, towards the evening, they had stage plays and bonfires in the streets." A simple rural festival could not be supposed to be introduced into a city without innovations and additions, by which its first great charm of simplicity and careless joyousness would be lost—as we find was the case in the Maying in London, above described. We have not room to-day for notices of the different groups of Mayers, who used to collect and parade through the metropolis; nor of the fashions of Maying in France and Italy: we shall conclude, for the present, in the language of Washington Irving, who says, "I value every custom that tends to infuse poetical feeling into the common people, and to sweeten and soften the rudeness of rustic manners, without destroying their simplicity. Indeed, it is to the decline of this happy simplicity, that the decline of this custom may be traced; and the rural dance on the green, and the homely May-day pageant, have gradually disappeared, in proportion as the peasantry have become more expensive and artificial in their pleasures, and too knowing for simple enjoyment. Some attempts, indeed, have been made of late years, by men of both taste and learning, to rally back the popular feeling to these standards of primitive simplicity; but the time has gone by; the feeling has become chilled by habits of gain and traffic; the country apes the manners and amusements of the town, and little is heard of May-day at present, except from the lamentations of authors, who sigh after it among the brick walls of a city." In the which situation was, we opine, Geoffrey Crayon, Esq. himself, at the time he wrote, and in the which we now are, while penning these remarks, some few days before the first of May.

AGRICULTURAL.

From Coleman's Report on the Cultivation of Wheat.

KINDS OF SPRING WHEAT.—There are six kinds of Spring wheat among us, designated by local or accidental names. When well formed they are marked by slight differences of color and shape, but no analysis has within my knowledge been made to ascertain any differences in their nutritious properties.

1. *The red bearded Virginia summer Wheat* was first noticed about 1795; and was celebrated for its early maturity and productiveness. It is sometimes known as the Lawler Wheat from the name of the person, who introduced it. It is still cultivated in many parts of the State and much approved.

2. *The Gilman Wheat*, a bearded and productive variety, has been known among us since the year 1816. Accident brought some of the wheat into the hands of Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter, N. H. who cultivated it wite care, and from him it has been generally diffused in New England by the farmers. My own crops of this variety have been from 16 to 25 bushels. Mr. Post of Lenox obtained this year 40 bushels to the acre. This is a beautiful variety.

3. *The Tea Wheat*, a bald wheat, has been cultivated several years, and is a most valuable grain. It is said to have originated in a few grains found in a chest of tea.

4. *The Siberian Wheat*, cultivated in western New York, and represented as excellent. This is said to yield from thirty to forty bushels to the acre, and to be proof against smut or rust. Its origin is not stated, but it appears to differ but little if at all, from the Italian. Its yield must depend upon the condition of the land and the cultivation. A preventative against smut in any wheat is ascertained,—and it is the farmer's fault if his field is smutted. It is stated that this wheat has hitherto proved secure from rust; but as mildew and rust have, it would seem, from pretty general experience, an intimate relation with the state of the atmosphere, though other causes may operate to produce them, we believe that no particular species of wheat furnishes a certain security against these calamities.

5. The next kind is the *Italian*, which has been much raised in the interior of New York; and the last year cultivated in several parts of the United States. This kind of wheat was brought from Florence in Italy about five years since, and has been since that time very successfully cultivated. Of the samples of Siberian and Italian wheat now before me, the Italian is quite superior; the latter was raised in Lanesboro' by one of the most careful farmers in Massachusetts; and the former was received by the Government from the Patent Office in Washington. The Siberian is not plump, and is probably not a fair sample. The Italian wheat has been found productive on soils of moderate fertility; 35¾ bushels have been raised this year on ⅞ths of an acre. In Berkshire county where the Italian and Siberian have been cultivated side by side, the preference has been given to the former. In N. York, the result is stated to be otherwise. A controversy, stimulated by private interest among the growers of this wheat, has been going on as to the comparative merits of the two kinds. It would be unsafe to pronounce a preference without further experience. They both promise well and may be recommended for cultivation.

6. The *Black Sea Wheat* is another variety, which may be safely commended to the farmers. We speak of the spring variety, raised first in 1831, in Fitchburg, Mass. There is a wheat under the same name raised in New York, of great productiveness, which is a winter wheat. The Black Sea spring wheat, was first introduced by Payson Williams of Fitchburg, Mass. A friend in Smyrna found this grain on board a vessel from the Black Sea,—and sent a bushel of it to Mr. Williams. His cultivation has for years been extraordinarily liberal, and in a corresponding degree successful. Five years since he obtained 55½ bushels to the acre, weighing 65 pounds to the bushel. This year his crop is reported at 38½ bushels.

7. Another variety has been brought into the country from Portugal called the *Seven Weeks Wheat*. It was imported by a gentleman in Stockbridge, the last year, but did not arrive in season to admit of a fair trial. It is said to yield well under good cultivation, and to come to maturity in seven weeks from the time of sowing. How well it will succeed in our latitude remains to be determined. I have sent to Lisbon for a quantity for distribution among the farmers, deeming it from the representations made worthy of a fair experiment. The kernel is long, and of a dark color—the quality of the flour is not ascertained.

Having spoken thus fully of the different kinds of spring wheat raised in the State, it must be left to every farmer to choose for himself.

SOIL FOR WHEAT.—Rich, heavy loams, containing a considerable mixture of clay, are most suitable for wheat. Wheat has been cultivated with tolerable success on sandy siliceous lands; but on lands of this description it cannot be repeated oftener than once in five or six years, and the land ought to have been prepared and enriched by the cultivation of preceding manured crops. Lands strongly calcareous, or abounding in lime, are favorable for wheat, and indeed for all other crops. Wherever clover can be made to grow, there wheat may be cultivated to advantage with proper management.

SITUATION AND ASPECT.—The aspect of lands, whether high and airy, or low and confined, is of considerable moment. Various theories have been suggested in regard to the origin of rust and mildew in wheat. The prevalent opinion with the French naturalists at the present day is, that they, like smut, consist of small parasitical plants, designed to be nourished upon the wheat plant. Whatever may be the fact, the appearance of these diseases bears as near a relation to certain states of the weather at the time the wheat is maturing its seed, as the courses of the tides to the changes of moon. These diseases usually occur in the damp, hot, foggy weather of July. In low and confined situations, wheat is much oftener blighted than in situations which are elevated, and where the air circulates freely.

PLOUGHING AND PREPARATION OF THE LAND.—If intended to raise wheat on land, for example, that is now in green sward, what should be done? Let the land be turned over with as much care, and the furrow slice be laid as flat as possible; and then thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller, until the field is entirely smooth. The inverted sward must not be disturbed; and in no case brought again to the surface. As to the depth of ploughing, if a sub-soil plough, such as is described in my First Report, were used, the more deeply the sub-soil could be loosened, without burying the upper stratum or mould, so much the better would be the crop. But as such an instrument is probably not yet in use among us, it is advisable to plough little deeper than the vegetable mould; and let that be thoroughly reduced by harrowing to a fine tilth; and the seed be sowed as soon after ploughing as can be conveniently done. Experience and observation establish as a general rule in farming, to sow as soon as may be after the land has been stirred.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

WORKING COWS.

We have no doubt that many farmers who do not want cattle for travelling much on the road will find an advantage in working cows. As this custom is not common among us, it would be at once opposed by many as inconsistent and unreasonable. In this respect it would be like many other improvements. There was a time when many farmers thought the only method to dispose of a large quantity of apples was to work hard in the fall and fill up their cellars with cider, and then work hard in the winter to drink it up. They would have laughed at the thought of wintering hogs in a thriving condition, or fattening them mostly on apples; but experience has taught them that apples are valuable for making pork, and that cider drinking is attended with trouble and expense, and is injurious to health; and had we time we would show that many other improvements when first introduced were regarded as changes for the worse.

Why cannot cows work as well as mares that are with foal or have to nourish their offspring? Mares without injury to themselves or their young, perform considerable labor until within a month or two of their time of foaling; and they again labor in a few weeks after that time; and with kind and gentle treatment and good keeping, they and their colts are better than they would be if they were entirely idle. Look at animals throughout the wide creation and see how few among them are idle mothers. Exercise is conducive to health and strength; and every animal, four legged, or two legged, ought to take, at least, moderate exercise; it is conducive to their comfort.

Much more might be said on this subject by way of reasoning, but experience is the best and most convincing argument, and here it is. An intelligent and excellent farmer observes that he found oxen to be the most unprofitable stock he kept, as it cost a great deal to keep them through the winter, and he had but little for them to do at that season; and he concluded to work cows as recommended in the Yankee Farmer a few years since; and from a few years' experience, he finds it one of the greatest improvements, by way of economy, that he ever made.

In 1836 he commenced, in the spring, working a pair of cows that had calved the January previous; they were four years old, of a large size. He did all his ploughing and other spring work with them—working them almost every day. They gave a good mess of milk during the spring, and it did not appear that their labor caused any shrinkage, except on two days when a colt that was under the process of breaking was worked before them, and caused them unusual fatigue.

In the summer he hauled his hay with them, and found them to answer every way as well as oxen. In the winter of 1837, in which the snow was so very deep, he used his cows for breaking roads, and they frequently got into the snow so that it was necessary to shovel them out, yet they were not injured and were as good as oxen for this purpose. That year they calved in April.

Last fall he worked another yoke of cows, making a team of four, with which he ploughed, breaking green sward thirteen or fourteen days, besides ploughing old ground. He did all his fall work with this team—hauling rocks and wood, harvesting, &c. He has worked them this winter, hauling heavy loads of wood.

About two-thirds of their food is straw and turnips, the rest hay. He says that cows are quicker and smarter than oxen, and will do as much labor according to their size, when kept in good condition, and are not so hard to break as steers, as all except one were perfectly kind after the third day. He has kept his cows very well and treated them very kindly, and every one must know that in working cows, this is of the greatest importance. Every animal should be treated with kindness, but harsh treatment of oxen would not be attended with so much injury as it would with cows. One of these cows is partly, and if we recollect right, mostly of the Durham short horned breed; she is an excellent worker and a good milch cow. Another farmer informs us that he knew of two cows being worked regularly as oxen, and worked hard too, from the time that they were calves till they were six or seven years old, and they were of a large size and very handsome: he understood that they gave a good mess of milk when well kept.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

REPORT ON PROFESSOR MORSE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Committee on Science and the Arts, constituted by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to whom was referred for examination an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, invented by Professor F. B. Morse, of the city of New York, report:

That this instrument was exhibited to them in the Hall of the Institute, and every opportunity given by Mr. Morse and his associate, Mr. Alfred Vail, to examine it carefully, and to judge of its operation; and they now present the following as the result of their observations:

The instrument may be briefly described as follows:

1st. There is a galvanic battery of sixty pairs of plates, seven by eight and a half inches each, arranged according to the very convenient plan devised by Professor Hare, and set in action by a solution of sulphate of copper.

2d. The poles of this battery can be connected, at pleasure, with a circuit of copper wire, which, in the experiments we witnessed, was ten miles in length. The greater part of the wire was wound round two cylinders, and the coils insulated from one another, by being covered with cotton thread.

3d. In the middle of this circuit of wire—that is, at what was considered virtually a distance of five miles from the battery, was the *register*. In this there is an electro-magnet, made of a bar of soft iron bent in the form of a horse-shoe, and surrounded by the coils of the wire which forms the circuit. The *keeper* of this magnet is at the short arm of a bent lever, at the end of the longer arm of which is a fountain-pen. When the keeper is drawn against the magnet, the pen comes in contact with a roll of paper wound around a cylinder, and makes a mark with ink upon this paper. While the telegraph is in operation, the cylinder which carries the paper is made to revolve slowly upon its axis, by an apparatus like the kitchen jack, and is at the same time moved forward so that the pen, if constantly in contact with the paper, would describe a spiral or helix upon the surface.

4th. Near the battery, at one end of the stations, there is an interruption in the circuit, the ends of the separated wire entering into two cups, near to each other, containing mercury. Now, if a small piece of bent wire be introduced, with an end in each cup, the circuit will be completed, the electro-magnet at the other station will be set in action, the keeper will be drawn against it, and the pen will make a mark upon the revolving paper. On the other hand, when the bent wire is removed from the cups, the circuit will be interrupted, the electro-magnet will instantly cease to act, the keeper will, by its weight, recede a small distance from the magnet, the other end of the lever will rise and lift the pen from the paper, and the marking will cease.

5th. The successive connexions and interruptions of the circuit are executed by means of an ingenious contrivance for depressing the arch of copper wire into the cups of mercury, and raising it out of them. This apparatus could not be described intelligibly without a figure; but its action was simple, and very satisfactory.

6th. Two systems of signals were exhibited, one representing numbers, the other letters. The numbers consist of nothing more than dots made on the paper, with suitable spaces intervening. Thus ..... would represent 325, and may either indicate this number itself, or a word in a dictionary, prepared for the purpose, to which this number is attached. The alphabetical signals are made up of combinations of dots and of lines of different lengths.

There are several subsidiary parts of this telegraph, which the committee have not thought it necessary to mention particularly. Among these is the use of a second electro magnet at the register, to give warning by the ringing of a bell, and to set in motion the apparatus for turning the cylinder.

The operation of the telegraph, as exhibited to us, was very satisfactory. The power given to the magnet at the register, through a length of wire of ten miles, was abundantly sufficient for the movements required to mark the signals. The communication of this power was instantaneous. The time required to make the signals was as short, at least, as that necessary in ordinary telegraphs. It appears to the committee, therefore, that the possibility of using telegraphs upon this plan, in actual practice, is not to be doubted; though difficulties may be anticipated which could not be tested by the trials made with the model.

One of these relates to the insulation and protection of the wires, which are to pass over many miles of distance to form the circuits between the stations. Mr. Morse has proposed several plans: the last being to cover the wires with cotton thread, then varnish them thickly with gum elastic, and enclose the whole in leaden tubes. More practical and economical means will probably be devised; but the fact is not to be concealed that any effectual plan must be very expensive.

Doubts have been raised as to the distance to which the electricity of an ordinary battery can be made efficient; but your committee think that no serious difficulty is to be anticipated as to this point. The experiment with the wire wound in a coil may not, indeed, be deemed conclusive; but one of the members of the committee assisted in an experiment in which a magnet was very sensibly affected by a battery of a single pair through an insulated wire of 8¾ miles in length, of which the folds were four inches apart; and when a battery of ten pairs was used, water was freely decomposed. An experiment is said to have been made with success, on the Birmingham and Manchester Rail Road, through a circuit of thirty miles in length.

It may be proper to state, that the idea of using electro-magnetism for telegraphic purposes has presented itself to several different individuals, and that it may be difficult to settle among them the question of originality.

The celebrated Gauss has a telegraph of this kind in actual operation, for communicating signals between the University at Gottingen and his magnetic observatory in its vicinity. Mr. Wheatstone, of London, has been for some time also engaged in experiments on an electro-magnetic telegraph. But the plan of Professor Morse is, so far as the committee are informed, entirely different from any of those devised by other individuals, all of which act by giving different *directions* to a magnetic needle, and would therefore require several circuits of wires between all the stations.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to state their high gratification with the exhibition of Professor Morse's telegraph, and their hope that means may be given to him to subject it to the test of an actual experiment made between stations at a considerable distance from each other. The advantages which this telegraph would present, if successful, over every kind heretofore used, make it worthy of the patronage of the Government. These are, that the stations may be at a distance asunder far exceeding that to which all other telegraphs are limited; and that the signals may be given at night and in rains, snows, and fogs, when other telegraphs fail.

By order of the Committee.

WM. HAMILTON, Actuary.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1838.

JOYCE'S HEATING APPARATUS.—Few inventions or discoveries in the arts of life have so generally attracted public attention as the stove recently exhibited at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; and it is worthy of remark, that this has been accomplished without advertisement, and apparently without any of the expedients to which recourse is had usually, and almost inevitably, to stimulate public attention. Until within a few days from the time at which we write (19th February,) the source of heat in this contrivance was not disclosed. It is now known to be charcoal. The contrivance is, in fact, a small charcoal fire, contained in a cylindrical stove, having proper orifices below for the admission of air, and an opening above, of the nature of a register, regulator, or damper, to allow the escape of the air which has passed through the fire. This regulator may be varied in its form, but its purpose is to increase or diminish the draft through the fire-place, and thereby govern the heating power of the stove. The small fire-place is enclosed in a cylindrical case of thin copper, the bottom of which is open for the admission of air. The whole apparatus, therefore, takes the external form of a pillar surmounted by a dome, at the vortex of which is the regulator. The inventor engages that a stove of this kind, six inches diameter, and 18 inches high, will evolve sufficient heat to maintain a room 25 feet square, and 12 feet high, at a comfortable temperature in winter. It will not require to be fed with fuel more than once in the day, and the daily expense will not exceed fourpence. The air which has passed through the fire place is permitted to escape through the regulator into the apartment; and there is neither flue nor chimney. The stove is, consequently, moveable, and being small in bulk, and light in weight, may be transferred from room to room without difficulty. Since the combustion of common charcoal would be attended with the production of carbonic acid in such quantity as to render the air of the apartment unfit for respiration, it is evident that, if this stove be not injurious to health, the combustible must be previously prepared by some process, the result of which is to cause the carbonic acid to be absorbed and neutralized. It is probable that the charcoal is prepared by being soaked in a solution of some chemical substance; that when the liquid has penetrated its pores, the charcoal is then dried by exposure to intense heat. The water of the solution is thus driven out, the chemical matter remaining in the pores of the fuel. When the charcoal is then burned, the carbonic acid, instead of passing out through the damper, enters into combination with the substance mixed with the charcoal, and forms a carbonate. We have known charcoal to be burned in a small moveable stove without a chimney with impunity, by being previously soaked in a solution of pearl-ash, and well dried. There is still, however, a circumstance attending Joyce's stove, which is difficult to be accounted for. It is understood that there are little or no ashes, or other residuum, from the fuel. Now, it is not easy to perceive how any alkaline substance can combine with the carbonic acid, without a very considerable product being formed. Lime has been mentioned, and it has been said that the charcoal is previously impregnated with that substance. Now, one pound of charcoal will, by its combustion, produce about three pounds and two-thirds of carbonic acid; and to absorb this, about four pounds and two-thirds of lime would be necessary. Thus, the charcoal would have to be impregnated with nearly five times its own weight of lime! Again, supposing this to be done, the product of the combustion would be carbonate of lime, and we should have about eight pounds of this substance for every pound of pure charcoal consumed. So that the residuum would be more than twice the weight of the prepared combustible. Ammonia is apparently too volatile for the purpose. If there be, as is stated, a very trifling residuum, the product of the combustion must escape through the regulator in a gaseous form, and must, therefore, be mixed with the atmosphere of the apartment.—*Monthly Chronicle.*

LIFE BOAT—Some experiments have been made with a newly invented "life boat," constructed by Mr. Joseph Francis, of New York. The inside of the boat is lined throughout with lateral copper tubes about the size of an ordinary stove pipe, which buoy the boat up, and are so constructed as immediately to discharge the water which may be shipped or otherwise introduced. On the occasion of the experiment, which was made at Girard's wharf in the presence of a large crowd, the boat was hoisted to the extreme end of the bowsprit of the ship Ella Hand, in a perpendicular position, and when clear of the water, the running gear was loosed, and the boat suddenly immersed in the river. She came up partially filled, and immediately righted, while the water rapidly discharged itself. Through the politeness of the Vigilant Hose Company, an attachment was then made to a plug in the neighborhood, and the water poured in through their hose, filling the boat in about ten minutes, but when the hose was removed, the water discharged itself in about an equal space of time. Whether the experiment be considered entirely satisfactory or not, there is no doubt but the invention may be rendered one of great utility, affording, in many instances of peril, a degree of security which should ensure to the ingenious inventor a liberal remuneration. We understand that Mr. James, an enterprising boat builder of our city, has contracted for the exclusive right of constructing the life boat.—*U. S. Gazette.*

COMPOSITION FOR RENDERING BOOTS AND SHOES WATER PROOF AND DURABLE.—Take one pint of boiled linseed oil, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch: let them be carefully melted over a slow fire. With this mixture new boots and shoes are to be rubbed, either in the sun or at a little distance from the fire, with a sponge or brush. This operation should be repeated, without wearing them, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated, which will require four or five times brushing; by this the leather becomes impervious to water. The boot or shoe thus prepared lasts longer than common leather, it acquires such a pliability and softness that it will never shrivel or grow hard, and in that state, is the most effectual preventative against colds, catarrhs, colics, &c. It is necessary to remark that shoes or boots thus prepared, ought not to be worn until they are perfectly dry and elastic; as in the contrary case, the leather will become too soft, and wear out much sooner than it otherwise would.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTHING.—A London journal says that a solution of phosphoric acid has the power of rendering linen, muslin, &c., incombustible. This has been fully demonstrated at the Royal Institution on a late occasion, to the satisfaction of a numerous audience. It is of importance that this fact should be made generally known. Phosphoric acid may be obtained by burning a piece of phosphorus in a bottle, in which it will be collected in the form of a white powder, which is readily soluble in water.

VALUE OF THE WILLOW.—The importance of the willow to man has been recognized from the earliest ages; and ropes and baskets made from willow twigs were probably among the very first of human manufactures in countries where these trees abound. The Romans used the twigs for binding their vines, and tying their reeds in bundles, and made all sorts of baskets of them. A crop of willows was considered so valuable in the time of Cato, that he ranks the *salictum*, or willow field, next in value to the vineyard and garden. In France, the leaves, whether in a green or dried state, are considered the very best food for cows and goats; and horses, in some places, are fed entirely on them, from the end of August till November. Horses, so fed, it is stated, will travel twenty leagues a day without being fatigued. In the north of Sweden and Norway, and in Lapland, the inner bark is kiln-dried, and ground for the purpose of mixing with oatmeal in years of scarcity. The bark of the willow, and also the leaves are astringent; and the bark of most sorts may be employed in tanning.

Arboretum Britannicum.

THE FAMILY STATE.—To render the family state what it should be, pains must be taken, constant and unwearied, by the heads of the family, to make it the scene not only of subordination and good order, but of improvement in interesting, useful knowledge, and of rational, innocent enjoyment. Home, to be an attractive spot to the buoyancy and cheerful vivacity of youth, must be made pleasant and delightful. It must have a hallowed charm shed over it, so that, even amidst the novelties and fascinations of the fresh, and fair, and beautiful world around him, the son, the clerk, the apprentice, may turn to it at all hours with fond anticipation of his quiet joys. Are effectual means used by parents and heads of families to make it so?

PUBLICATION OFFICES.

No. 27, Sansom street, Philadelphia; and 118 Nassau street, New York. Where all communications are to be addressed.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Thomas Buchanan, Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street, is General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Subscriptions and communications for the Herald can be addressed to Mr. Buchanan.

The Office of the New York City Colonization Society is at 118 Nassau street. The General Agent and Corresponding Secretary, is Dr. Proudfit.